MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Abu Ghazalah on AWACS -- In an interview with AFP, Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah warned that refusal by the United States to sell AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia could have catastrophic consequences for the West. He blamed Israel for the opposition in the United States to the sale and added that if as a result the Saudi oilfields were lost to the West, both the United States and Europe would be destroyed.

Israel

Jerusalem radio said that a U.S. news network broadcast a report on behalf of the Reagan administration that favorably presented the Saudi Arabian role in an incident 2 weeks ago in which an Israeli missile boat strayed into Saudi coastal waters, struck a coral reef and could not be freed for more than 2 days. The radio said that Jerusalem political circles believe that U.S. officials leaked the story to the news media so as to encourage congressional acceptance of the AWACS deal by portraying the Saudis as moderates.

Saudi Arabia

In a speech delivered before the UN General Assembly on 5 October and transmitted textually by SPA, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz called for an end to UN resolutions condemning the Israeli violation of Palestinian rights -- noting the ineffectiveness of such resolutions -- and for efforts to formulate a single resolution that combines all of the preceding ones that can be considered a framework for a comprehensive and just solution to the problem. The prince offered the peace plan presented by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz last August as a contribution to the drafting of such a resolution. Prince Sa'ud also expressed concern over the recent announcement of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," which he said is likely to involve the region in international alliances and throw it into the midst of superpower conflicts, and added that these cooperation arrangements are inconsistent with the U.S. role in finding an impartial solution to the Middle East crisis.

Saudi-Iranian Relations

The Saudi-Iranian controversy over the behavior and treatment of pilgrims has continued with the Iranians staging a demonstration in Mecca. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Iranian pilgrims led a "huge march" that included "about 1 million Muslim brothers from all over the world" toward Mecca's holy mosque. The radio said Saudi security forces failed in their attempts to stop the march. Tehran radio said the Iranian marchers carried pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, chanted slogans of the Islamic revolution and were addressed by Iranian Islamic Guidance Minister 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah, who told them that the hajj pilgrimage involves both religion and politics. However, a Saudi Interior Ministry statement carried by SPA denied the Iranian report completely, asserting that Saudi security forces prevented "an attempted action" by a group of undisciplined Iranian pilgrims. Denying that Muslims from other countries participated in the demonstration, the statement noted that there are less than a million non-Saudi pilgrims in the Kingdom at present, thus refuting Tehran radio's Arabic service report on the size of the march.

Iran

Security Situation -- Citing KEYHAN, AFP reported the execution of 61 Mojahedin and other dissidents at Evin Prison on 5 October. The son of a Tehran clergyman and Majlis deputy was among those executed. Reporting on the entry of government forces into the Kurdish town of Bukan, the clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio said that in the wake of fierce fighting the Kurdish rebels had left the town to safeguard the lives of innocent citizens.

Khamene'i Final Vote -- An Interior Ministry Spokesman, in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio, disclosed that 'Ali Khamene'i's final margin of victory was 16 million out of 16.8 million votes cast and that Khamene'i would shortly be confirmed as president by the Council of Guardians.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio noted further exchanges of fire along a number of fronts and claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi MiG aircraft opposite Basra while Iranian fighters shot down an Iraqi plane near Ahvaz. An Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed that Iraqi planes shot down an Iranian fighter over Iran's Sar Dasht region.

Iranian Planes in Syria -- According to INA, Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim ad-Dulaymi asserted that a number of Iranian planes have for some time been stationed at Syrian airfields for the purpose of striking at Iraqi targets. He said Iraq has irrefutable proof of this Syrian-Iranian special coordination directed against Iraq. However, Damascus radio subsequently reported that Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' denied the "ridiculous" Iraqi charge, asserting it demonstrates the "hysterical," state of Iraq's officials and that Syria is accustomed to hearing such false accusations from them. In order to disprove the Iraqi allegation, he said, Syria requests an immediate visit by "any Arab political or military committee" to search every Syrian airfield.

PLO

Acquisition of Missiles -- The Amman weekly AKHBAR AL-USBU', citing Palestinian sources in Beirut, said that during PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's 15-day tour to the USSR, Japan, the PRC, the DPRK and the SRV that starts 12 October, 'Arafat will sign an agreement in Moscow whereby the Soviet Union will supply his organization with SAM-6, SAM -9 and long-range missiles. The report said the PRC is also to supply weapons, including missiles.

Reaction to Sharon Plan -- In an interview with the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar said Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's plan to separate the military and civilian administration of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip illustrates the Israeli Government's inability to find any Palestinian quarter willing to negotiate with it on autonomy and the Camp David accords. Noting recently-announced Israeli plans to establish more settlements in the occupied territory, he said Sharon's plan aims to entrench the Israeli occupation in a new guise. Abu Sharar asserted that the PLO must intensify both the political and military struggle inside the occupied territory, and at the same time protect its base in Lebanon and maintain Palestinian national unity.

YAR

San'a' radio reported the return to the YAR and the reception by President Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih of the president of the former Republican Council, al-Qadi 'Abd ar-Rahman Yahya al-Iryani, who had been living in exile and was invited by Salih last September, along with former YAR President 'Abdallah Husayn as-Sallal, to return home.

Reaction to Attack on Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that the Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Pakistani Foreign Ministry and handed a note protesting the violation of Pakistani airspace and the attack on a Baluchistan border post by two DRA MiG's on 4 October. Kabul radio cited a DRA National Defense Ministry spokesman as calling the Pakistani Government reports of the attack "mendacious, fictitious and baseless."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH MEMBER ABU SHARAR ON SHARON PLAN

JN051741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1558 GMT 5 Oct 81

[VOP interview with Majid Abu Sharar, member of Fatah Central Committee and member of the Directorate of Occupied Territory Bureau -- date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Yesterday, the Zionist government approved Sharon's plan to separate the military administration from the civilian administration in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; in other words the appointment of civilian instead of military employees in running the civil affairs of the inhabitants in these areas. Naturally, this measure is part of the attempt to unilaterally enforce autonomy. It is also linked to a series of other regulated and coordinated steps. We have here Brother Majid Abu Sharar, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the Directorate of the Occupied Territory Bureau, to present us with his analysis of this Israeli decision approving the Sharon plan.

[Abu Sharar] There is no doubt that the Israeli Government's measure approving Sharon's plan on the administration of the occupied territory comes as proof of Sharon's failure in his previous contacts with a large number of Palestinians to persuade them to enter into the autonomy talks on the basis of the Camp David accords. Those he met with refused to hold any talks on autonomy or the Camp David accords. They all declared that the spokesman of the Palestinians is the PLO and that they are living under occupation. Sharon is the occupier and everyone of them is, of course, against occupation. Since they are subjected to occupation, the Palestinians have a political leadership which represents them and speaks on their behalf; namely, the PLO.

Therefore, we consider this decision to be a declaration of the Israeli Government's failure to secure any Palestinian quarter willing to negotiate with it on autonomy and the Camp David accords. At any rate, this measure is a unilateral measure by the Israeli occupation of our homeland. Therefore, it lacks any form of legitimacy, just like the occupation itself. The people do not recognize any step or decision taken by the Zionist enemy occupying our country and land. The basic issue of our people in the occupied territory is resisting the occupation, regardless of the disguise it takes during any period of this occupation to make our people accept its legitimacy.

[Announcer] Actually, this has been the attitude of the nationalists in the occupied territory -- that is, all our people -- toward what has been published about this plan and these measures. They have all said: We consider these measures to be a mere change of names and a disguise. These measures do not tackle the core of the issue. The main issue, Brother Majid, is how to confront this decision, which might lead to other arrangements and which presents the continuation of the occupation in a new disguise. How do we confront this decision; this is the question.

[Abu Sharar] This is indeed correct. This measure aims at entrenching the occupation and giving it a new disguise. It is no coincidence that a plan was announced a few days ago to settle 100,000 new settlers in 4 years. This shows, therefore, that the decision has come to entrench the occupation in a new disguise. The correct question also is this: How can we confront this decision? Naturally, we must confront this decision within the framework of the allout confrontation against occupation until it is removed.

Therefore, we must intensify the political and armed struggle, the political struggle both inside the occupied territory, on the basis of the necessity to also protect our bases around our occupied territory, especially the base in Lebanon. We believe that the U.S.-Israeli plan to strike at our people's steadfastness in the occupied territory is very closely linked to the plan to strike at our base of struggle in Lebanon. Therefore, we must intensify our armed struggle in the occupied territory. It is equally important for us to protect our base of struggle on Lebanese territory through the serious alliance among the forces hostile to the United States and Israel represented by the well-known tripartite Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian alliance.

On the international level, we must intensify our efforts to expose the racist and fascist Zionist policy on all levels. We are now in the process of waging a large-scale international campaign to expose the new disguise which Israel is trying to give the occupation through agreement and collusion with As-Sadat and through the encouragement of the United States.

We must also not forget one point; namely, protecting Palestinian national unity inside and outside the occupied homeland. We consider Palestinian national unity one of our potent weapons. Achieving, protecting and safeguarding national unity is a condition for achieving victory. On the internal level, this calls for the resumption of the work of the national guidance committees. They must steer our people's daily struggle, wherever they are, under the occupation. Despite the difficult circumstances imposed by military rule, these committees must defy the decisions of military rule imposed by military rule, these committees must defy the decisions of military rule and embark on daily popular activities to intensify the resistance against the occupation and the recent decision taken by the Israeli Government.

Furthermore, the national institutions in the occupied territory, especially the unions and university institutions, must close ranks, solve any outstanding problems and get ready for a major struggle inside the occupied territory. The responsibility for national unity falls on these unions and universities. The national institutions must quickly close their ranks, solve their problems and understand the true nature of the U.S.-Israel-As-Sadat plan to cow our people in the occupied territory.

We are very confident that these national institutions, which are waging daily battles against occupation, can continue to wage one battle after another until it foils all the plans of the Zionist occupation. Furthermore, all national institutions, especially the municipalities and the economic institutions which render educational, health, agricultural, industrial and social services, are called upon to resist any decision by the occupation authorities affecting the support given to our masses in the occupied territory. These institutions must go to the point of collectively rebelling against these decisions. All municipalities and institutions must unanimously oppose any decision prejudicing the support given to the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, affecting their daily life or threatening their livelihood. There must be a serious joint stand which faces the enemy with a national unanimity on issues affecting their life and support. We are confident that this people, who fought and exposed the occupation and placed it in many dilemmas, can now place the occupation in a new dilemma and unmask the new disguise of the Zionist enemy.

[Announcer] At the end of this interview, we thank Brother Majid Abu Sharar, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the Directorate of the Occupied Territory Bureau. Thank you.

'ARAFAT MEETS PDRY PRESIDENT IN DAMASCUS

JN051814 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Damascus at noon today with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They reviewed the latest developments on the Arab and international levels and the means of strengthening and developing the relationship between the PDRY and the PLO.

Both sides stressed the need to intensify all forms of struggle against hostile imperialist plans which threaten our Arab nation, especially the Palestinian people, and also against the U.S.-Zionist military alliance.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by: 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and 'Abbad (Shafiq). It was attended on the PDRY side by: 'Ali Shaya' Hadi, candidate member in the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Political Bureau; and 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahmad, PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION 2 OCT

NC031525 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Asafat received the official Vietnamese delegation visiting the Palestinian revolution and headed by (Sam Qak Quang), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese national [as heard] front. The Vietnamese delegation has already met with several leaders of the Palestinian revolution. It has also visited PLO institutions and inspected Palestinian military positions.

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SECURITY, CAR BOMBS

JN051904 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Beirut, George Bashir, will tell us more on the recent developments in Lebanon and on Abu Iyad's important statement of today:

[Begin recording] The issues of security and booby-trapped cars are still gaining the attention of political and official circles in Lebanon.

Fatah second man Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, touched on this subject in a statement published by today's MONDAY MORNING. Abu Iyad predicted that the recent wave of explosions may extend soon to the other Lebanese areas.

Abu Iyad added that the agents who are planting bombs may be Palestinians, because it has become certain that there are elements in the western sector of Beirut who are members of this network of agents. Abu Iyad accused dissident Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] of carrying out the bestial assassination of PLO representatives in Europe. Thus, according to Abu Iyad, Abu Nidal has become an excellent cover for Israel.

Abu Iyad, however, ruled out the possibility of holding Abu Nidal responsible for the recent explosions, explaining that Abu Nidal is currently in Syria. He emphasized that the PLO has decided to disregard this issue because its relations with Syria are strategic and strong.

George Bashir, Beirut [end recording]

WALID JUNBLATT COMMENTS ON LEBANON EXPLOSIONS

JN021706 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Political Council, has stated that these operations will make us more obstinate and determined to pursue the battle to champion the Lebanese people and the Palestinian cause.

Brother Walid Junblatt said that this new political blackmail would not make the Nationalists give in and that they would continue the battle cohesively and united. He added: We have now received the message from Sidon, Az-Zrariyah and Beirut. The message is painful and causes us anxiety. Regrettably, it speaks of mowing down innocent civilians in an indiscriminate manner. If some foreign or local parties believe that we will give in to this new political blackmail, reflected in some stands, some local and foreign equations and some radio transmissions, if they believe that we will give in, we tell them that we will continue more obstinately and determinedly regardless of sacrifices and prohibitive costs.

The chairman of the Central Political Council stressed that what harms the communists in this incident also harms the socialists, the murabitun, the Syrian socialists, the Ba'thists and all the nationalist elements. We shall not allow anyone to separate us. We are the ones who have remained steadfast and we were those who overcame the most difficult obstacles. We were the ones who triumphed in the most difficult circumstances. We shall not retreat. We shall pursue the march in cohesion, solidarity and unity for the sake of a new Lebanon, an Arab, democratic and secular Lebanon and a triumphant Palestinian cause.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SPANISH CP MESSAGE ON BOMBINGS

NC041511 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received a cable today from the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carillo. The cable expressed support and solidarity following the recent criminal explosions in Lebanon aimed against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

Comrade Carillo condemned these crimes on his own behalf and on behalf of Spanish communism, expressing indignation at the ugly crimes committed against the Palestinian people in these painful times. He added: We share your pain and confirm our solidarity with you in confronting hostile conspiracies. We are confident that the Palestinian people will crown its struggle with inevitable victory under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT MOSCOW IN MID-OCTOBER

JN021038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 2 Oct (INA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is due here in the middle of October on a visit of several days at the invitation of the CPSU.

Palestinian sources told the INA correspondent that a high-level delegation will accompany 'Arafat, who will hold important talks with the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Arab situation, particularly those concerning the Palestinian issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD052216 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 5 Oct 81

["Official text" of speech delivered by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, on 5 October at the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York]

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (SPA) -- In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Mr President:

I wish at the outset to extend to you our sincere congratulations for your election as president of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. You are renowed for your experience, competence and distinguished representation of your country. Your election to this high office represents a great esteem for your country, Iraq, and for its tangible role in international affairs. We are confident that this role will contribute to the realization of world progress towards a brighter and more promising future.

In this connection, I wish to extend my wishes to the president of the General Assembly at the last session and to commend him for his ability and wisdom. He conducted the proceedings of the General Assembly with competence that has earned our appreciation and gratitude.

I also wish to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to His Excellency Dr Kurt Waldheim, the secretary-general, for the genuine efforts exerted by him in his constant endeavor to solve international problems and to maintain the principles which form the basis for the establishment of this organization.

I also wish to join the other heads of delegations in welcoming Vanuatu and Belize as new members of the United Nations. I am certain that they will contribute with other member states to the realization of the noble objectives of the organization.

Relations between states should not be based on submission and surrender. Nor should they depend on power, domination and control. They must be based on solid principles and objective values inspired by mutual interests and built on solid foundations of equality and justice. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has laid down solid foundations for its relations with other countries. These foundations are not subject to concessions or negotiations. They are based on respect for the principle of national sovereignty and absolute rejection of any attempts to compromise it. They are based on dealing with others on an equal footing and rejection of attempts at interference in their internal affairs. The Kingdom, like the rest of the international community, has formulated its international positions and establishes its foreign relations on the basis of its commitments in the international field and on its ties with international organizations and bodies.

My country was one of the original signatories of the Charter at San Francisco which gave birth to the United Nations. Ever since, my country's faith in the importance of this organization and in the basic objectives of the Charter has not been shaken. I do not intend at this stage to discuss the accomplishments of the United Nations or its achievements in various fields. We all bless these efforts, and believe in their importance and necessity.

Our contribution is governed by our capabilities and within our means. However, it would be unrealistic to state that the organization has fulfilled all the aspirations which the people of the world have placed on it. The real challenge faced by our organizations lies in the fact that it still functions in a world which does not adequately believe in it. It operates in the midst of super-power conflicts and states which pursue policies of conquest and domination.

Once more the resort to force in international affairs is taking precedence in the contemporary course of international life.

The gap between rich and poor states has grown wider. And we are witnessing an increase in the violations by the big powers of the sovereignty of small states.

The aggressive and increasingly dangerous practices of certain states have continued.

The legitimate rights of people to self-determination have been compromised.

The continuation of these conditions with their negative effect on international relations calls for an intensification of efforts to put an end to these defiances and the search for such means as would secure the needs of the international community and protect the interests of all peoples and nations. If there is to be any hope for overcoming these conditions or finding a course which would enable peoples of [words indistinct] for peace and prosperity, the United Nations must be able to protect its main objectives as manifested in its Charter.

The prestige of our organization, which embodies the hopes and aspirations of nations for peace, will remain in jeopardy if the organization continues to be satisfied with the adoption of resolutions and recommendations regarding matters with which it is seized [as received]. The capability of the United Nations to serve as a reliable safety valve for the maintenance of international peace and security on the one hand, and for laying the foundations for justice and cooperation among states in the political, economic and social fields, on the other hand, depends to a great extent on its ability to play its role, not solely in the adoption of resolutions, but in the implementation of such resolutions. Implementation is the real test of the value of a resolution.

While we all bear responsibility as members of this organization for the maintenance of world peace, justice and equality among states, the big powers bear a special responsibility in this regard. The fact that these powers possess lethal weapons, capable of destroying the world, gives them no special rights. Might does not confer rights as much as it imposes obligations and responsibilities. These powers have the obligation to establish the foundations for international cooperation, based on fairness and equity. They also have the obligation to protect the interests of the small states and to defend their independence rather than partitioning them i to spheres of influence. History provides ample proof that dividing the world into spheres of influence between conflicting powers leads, in the final analysis, to armed conflict between these powers. The two world wars were but a clear example. If the said wars had led to the destruction of vast areas of the world, a new world war will lead to its total devastation. The real solution does not lie in the consecration of foreign influence, particularly that of the big powers.

The solution requires the logic, which calls for the division of the world into areas of influence. [sentence as received] Consequently, the protection of our independence, the elimination and rejection of foreign influence and the refusal to acquiesce in such logic involves the protection not only of our rights as independent and free states, but the protection of the security of the big powers themselves.

We are following with great concern, and watching with considerable caution, the developments in the relations between the two superpowers. International detente, namely, the mutual understanding on the part of these powers, which formed one of the most important events in contemporary time, has now reached a dead end. It has lost the [words indistinct] on which it should have been based, namely, that detente should extend to all, and be in the interest of all. It should fulfil the aspirations and legitimate rights of all peoples, and not be limited to a simple relaxation between the forces of the two superpowers. Nor should it consist of an understanding on how to impose their will on other states, or proceed, under the guise of such understanding, to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination.

We are now witnessing an increase in world polarization and competition between the super-powers -- the threat of a new cold war that would consecrate invasions and expansion, and would jeopardize the Middle East region and its aspirations for peace and prosperity. Our Middle East region probably suffers most from this tense situation, and from the effects of the dangerous strategic competition threatening the region. These forces have been endeavouring to create a military presence in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Thus, we are keen on keeping this region outside of that conflict, and preserving it as a zone of peace rather than a theatre of conflict.

On the other hand, we are gravely concerned about the recent announcement of the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, which is likely to inject our region into international alliances and cast it into the cauldron of conflict between the two super-powers. This is also inconsistent with the role of the United States in its efforts to find a settlement to the Middle East crisis. Such a role requires that the United States assume an impartial position.

At the same time we find the efforts pursued by the Soviet Union to consecrate polarization in our region inconsistent with its role as a super-power, responsible for the maintenance of stability and the reduction of international tension.

All this confirms that the international peace cannot be maintained, and international relations cannot be stabilized, unless the contemporary international political order is based on the principles of right, equality and justice which, together, constitute a complete and indivisible framework. Inasmuch as we had asked that detente not be at the expense of the Third World and its rights, we also forcefully ask that the renewed strategic conflict not be at the expense of the Third World [words indistinct] which we can be proud in the political developments witnessed by our region, was the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council. This positive development is consistent and in harmony with the charters and resolutions of the organization of Islamic conference and the League of Arab states. It is also consistent with the charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the movement of non-aligned countries. It, in fact, represents a strengthening and consecration of cooperation and inter-action between the member states of the council. At the same time, it does not constitute an alliance against anyone. It is an expression of the free will of these countries and of cooperation among them, in full and mutual awareness of their national interests, free of any outside influence. The aforesaid council will be a positive factor for stability in the region, and will play an effective role in helping to eliminate foreign interference, particularly in matters which are considered within the exclusive competence of the Gulf states.

The membership of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), its positive efforts in international economic bodies, and its effective role in international efforts are aimed at strengthening of international economic cooperation and finding solutions for all the problems encountered. This has not only led to its adoption of responsible economic policies, but also to the establishment of a pragmatic and realistic perspective with respect to the international economic situation, its problems, and the solutions proposed for overcoming these problems.

A glance at this economic situation indicates that there is a reality which requires no definition, namely, that the world is divided into developing countries suffering from starvation, destitution and lack of resources, as well as a low standard of living, and industralized countries enjoying affluence, abundance, and a high standard of living. This situation constitutes a disequilibrium recognized by everyone. The whole world, including the industrialized countries, acknowledges this disequilibrium. Yet, it continues to lack the political will to eradicate it. The only solution for this disequilibrium requires that real wealth not be limited to specific states. It should be transferred and directed from the industrialized to the developing countries. But the extension of the scope of economic structure, horizontally or vertically, will expand the developmental capacity and will provide an opportunity for the developed industrialized countries to maintain their continued economic growth. We are proceeding from the perspective that, like it or not, this is one interdependent world. Our objectives neither can nor should aim at independent pursuits.

The discussion by the General Assembly of economic matters and international economic cooperation for development is of great importance because these matters have a considerable impact on international peace and security and on the reduction of international tension. While economic stagnation continues at the international level, the cost of imports by the developing countries of food products and capital and consumer goods increases with a concurrent reduction in the demand for their basic products. Protective trade measures in the markets of the industrialized countries have been increasing, thus diminishing the exports of the developing countries to these markets. This results in a deterioration of trade conditions and an increase in the trade balance deficits. These problems are compounded by the rise in the costs of loans and loan services, fluctuations in the rates of exchange, and a substantial decline in the official development assistance from the industrialized countries.

This gloomy picture of the conditions of a large number of developing countries requires an acceleration in launching a new effort of comprehensive economic negotiations, aimed at the coordination of international economic performance, and an increase in the effectiveness of international cooperation for development. It is regrettable, Mr President, that the efforts of the General Assembly to launch the global economic negotiations should be impeded on account of differences over some procedural matters. The nature of the subjects tabled for discussion does not permit delay or postponement. They must be given the priority and care which they deserve. In this regard, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to commend the initiative of His Excellency Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, and His Excellency Mr Bruno Kreisky, the chancellor of Austria, in calling for a limited summit to discuss problems of international cooperation for development. We hope that this conference will succeed in restoring mutual confidence and strengthening common understanding between the participating developing and developed states. We also hope that it will provide favourable conditions for launching a new effort in global economic negotiations, and assist in the success of such negotiations rather than serving as an alternative for it. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through its participation in the conference, will exert every possible effort to realize these hopes.

The policy of apartheid which South Africa continues to practice is detestable and inhumane and is based on the oppression of man by man. There is no longer a place for such a policy in our present age. The days of imperialism and enslavement are gone forever.

The continuation of the policy of apartheid by the present regime in South Africa is the reason for its refusal to withdraw from Namibia and to deny its people the right to self-determination, despite the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. These resolutions have stated clearly and unequivocally that the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is illegal and poses a threat to international peace and security. My government condemns the obstacles impeding the complete liberation of Namibia, and supports the resolutions of the General Assembly in this regard, culminating in its resolution at the eighth emergency special session.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is proud to be a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Islam is its religion; the holy Koran is its constitution and guiding light. Islam is a religion that calls for freedom and stands against aggression, exploitation and oppression. It opposes all forms of backwardness and encourages the freedom of thought. It is capable of absorbing the accomplishments of our age. The basic nature of the Organization of the Islamic Conference meets these hopes and aspirations. For these reasons, and despite the fact that its membership is limited to Islamic countries, most of its activities and policies reflect the hopes and aspirations of all nations. That is why the Organization of the Islamic Conference occupies a distinguished place in the international community and has close relations with regional and international organizations with which we share common aims and aspirations. These are the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement, etc.

Early this year, the third Islamic summit conference convened in the holy city of Mecca. That great and historic meeting was a remarkable occasion during which the leaders of Islamic countries adopted resolutions and recommendations of great importance and issued the historic Declaration of Mecca. The upshot of all this is that the Islamic gathering is one for good and not for evil, for strength in (?right) and not strength for oppression; a gathering that does not strive to create (?areas) of influence at the expense of others but to achieve independence for all countries.

The Islamic states do not aspire to create a bloc opposed to current military alliances. They strive to eliminate the foundation of alliances for death and destruction. The Islamic countries support disarmament and oppose the arms race. They oppose the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world and favour their reduction and elimination.

The initiatives and constructive roles of the Islamic Conference Organization are aimed at strengthening and developing relations among its members for their benefit and development, and ultimately for the benefit of humanity as a whole, thus attaining the objectives of the United Nations and upholding the principles of the Charter.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference has exerted a considerable effort to maintain the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem, its heritage and civilization, particularly when the blind arrogance of Israel has led it to proclaim Jerusalem as the "eternal capital" of which [as received] its racist-entity, thereby challenging the world conscience, Islamic consensus and international legality.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference was able to demonstrate to the whole world the dangerous dimensions of the flagrant Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. It condemned the Soviet Union and called for a complete, unconditional withdrawal of military forces from Afghanistan, and the non-recognition of, or cooperation with, the present regime. We therefore call upon all the other nations of the world to support the organization's position on this matter by condemning and denouncing the action of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Organization of the Islamic Conference called on all nations to support the people of Afghanistan in the elimination of all forms of oppression, subjugation and occupation so that these people may regain their freedom and independence, and be able to exercise their sovereign right over their land. This will not be possible without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan. The support that the Soviet Union continues to give to the rights of the Arabs in Palestine does not justify its occupation of Afghanistan, nor does it justify the denial to the people of Afghanistan of their rights.

The continuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq has created deep concern in our region and a strong desire for its termination. The Islamic countries have spared no effort in this regard through the Islamic good-will committee created in the course of the Islamic conference in the holy city of Mecca, which has among its members nine heads of state, members of the Islamic conference. While we strongly support these efforts and the supplementary endeavours by the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations, we hope that such efforts would bear fruit.

At the same time, we deplore very strongly the recent aggression against the brotherly state of Kuwait which was aimed at certain economic installations. This represents an aggression against the sanctity and sovereignty of Kuwaiti air-space, undermines the security and stability of the region and violates international law and practice. A continuation of such aggression will lead the states of the Arab League to apply the joint Arab defense agreement.

The membership of Saudi Arabia in the Arab League is not merely a political or casual relationship. It is the reality of a common destiny and civilization reflecting a common history, culture, and aspirations for a world enjoying stability, prosperity and progress. The League of Arab States, in conformity with the objectives of the United Nations and its Charter, has played important and constructive roles aimed at strengthening the political, economic, social and cultural cooperation among its members. In its efforts to attain these ends, it was faced with a formidable obstacle that continues to prevent the establishment of peace and stability, not only in the Middle East region, but in the whole world.

By that I mean Israeli aggression and the hateful racist policy pursued by it. When we refer to the Israeli enemy, we do not solely bear in mind its aggression against a peaceful people in their own homeland, the unlawful acquisition of their lands and property, the fact that such aggression constitutes a violation of principles and supreme human values or that it amounts to a brazen defiance of the resolutions adopted by international bodies; we also perceive the aggression as being against high moral values and lofty human principles. Ever since the forces of East and West combined to partition Palestine and establish the so-called State of Israel, that state decided to adopt expansion as its principle and aggression as its way of life.

The Jews who have emigrated to Palestine at the turn of the century and acquired in 1947 57 percent of the fertile lands of Palestine have extended their economic domain to include the whole of Palestine in addition to other neighbouring Arab territories. Since 1967, Israel has been creating settlements in the occupied Arab lands, which in 1981 reached a total of 32 settlements on the Golan Heights, 12 settlements in the Gaza Strip, and 18 settlements in northern Sinai and the outskirts of Rafah.

These are in addition to 111 settlements on the West Bank. Israel has, in fact, usurped 34.4 percent of the total area of the occupied West Bank, which was already reduced to about 20 percent of the entire area of Palestine. Israel was established on and continues to thrive on aggression. Its history has been marked by policies of expansion, torture, and occupation which form the basis of its existence. In the course of only one month, Israel has committed two criminal aggressions against two Arab capitals. The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Israel for its aggression against the nuclear reactor in Iraq. No sooner had the ink of that resolution dried, when Israel committed a savage crime against areas crowded with civilians in Beirut, killing and wounding hundreds of people, including women, the aged, and children. Every time, the excuses were the same. Israel allows itself to violate the air-space of a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, to occupy parts of its land, kill its people and attack another Arab capital -- all this under the pretext that such actions are dictated by the necessity of defending its security. Israel claims, in an effort to deceive and mislead public opinion, that its security (?was) threatened by the existence of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It also claims that its aggression against Lebanon is to protect the Christians and sometimes to protect itself against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. All these claims involve complete distortions of fact. On what basis could Israel consider the nuclear reactor a threat to its security when Iraq had, in fact, established the reactor for peaceful purposes, signed the nonproliferation treaty and agreed to open its reactor for inspection by the IAEA? Since when was Israel concerned about the well-being of the Christians in Lebanon when it had itself killed and displaced the Christians of Palestine? Furthermore, existence of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon is a direct result of the Zionist aggression against the Palestinians and their displacement.

If we examine the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations condemning the aggressive actions of Israel, and stressing the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland and the Arab character of Jerusalem, we find nothing in them to support the Israeli expansionist logic nor its illogical claims. The resolutions of condemnation adopted by this international organization against Israel have never deterred it from pursuing such policies.

A glance at these resolutions shows clearly that Israel is a heavy burden on the international community. Never before had any member of the United Nations violated international norms or gone so far in opposing the will of the international community. Have not the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly condemning Israel piled up to no avail? Has not leniency toward Israel encouraged South Africa to follow suit to the extent that both now share a common policy of racism and expansionism?

I find no need here to recite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council in this regard. Their number is a sufficient reminder. The most disturbing factor in this regard is the continued defiance by Israel of these resolutions, which obliged the United Nations to (?reiterate) its previous resolutions every time the Palestinian question is considered. We strongly feel that the need at present is not to adopt similar resolutions but rather to combine all these resolutions in a single resolution to be adopted by the Security Council, and considered as a framework for a comprehensive and just solution to this problem. His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, put forward certain principles which can be used in the formulation of such a resolutions adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly. They are:

1. The withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem;
2. The removal of settlements established by Israel in Arab lands after 1967;
3. Security of the freedom of worship and religious rites for all religions in the holy places;
4. Confirmation of the right of the Palestinian people to return, and compensation for those who opt not to do so;
5. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be subject to a transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations for a period not exceeding few months; [as received]
6. The establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital;
7. Confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace;
8. The United Nations or some of its members shall guarantee the implementation of these principles.

His royal highness has stressed that the implementation of these principles depends on three conditions which must be fulfilled. They are:

1. Cessation of the unlimited American support for Israel.
2. Putting an end to Israeli arrogance.
3. Recognition that the Palestinian number is the main factor in the Middle East equation.

Mr President, The United Nations has urged enough and condemned enough. Yet, an equitable and just solution is nowhere in sight. We ask ourselves whether there is any way other than proceeding from the consensus of condemnation to tangible implementation, in order to reach a settlement? This question is placed before the United Nations and the Security Council. The tangible procedure is embodied in the proposed resolution which should constitute the framework for a settlement. All the Arab countries desire peace and strive to its attainment. While they may disagree on positions concerning international efforts and initiatives, they do not differ on the need for a just and comprehensive peace.

Our faith in the principles and objectives of the United Nations, wherein all nations of the world meet, is solid and becomes even stronger with the passage of time, despite problems and crises that face the world. Because of our faith in this organization, we do not hesitate to come to it to discuss various problems and crises, and not to cooperate with others in seeking solutions for the establishment of a world community characterized by stability, progress, peace, and security.

INTERIOR MINISTER ISSUES WARNING TO PILGRIMS

GF040859 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Interview granted by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to a Saudi television correspondent on 3 October 1981 --- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Kingdom has patience with and love for all Muslim brothers coming into it. In fact, this love and this sincerity on the part of the leadership of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the guardian of the Holy Mosque, has led to some wrong practices by a number of pilgrims. These practices have been denounced by Muslims in this respectable country. Would your highness explain the matter to the pilgrims and advise them on the model behavior of the pilgrim and the sublime goals of the pilgrimage?

[Answer] In fact, this matter is receiving great attention from the authorities concerned with the pilgrimage. I regret to say that these practices have not been noticed except in the past few years. They are very alien. Of course, no one comes to perform the pilgrimage except Muslims. This is a very sacred occasion that affects all Muslims -- those who come to perform the pilgrimage or Muslims in any Muslim country or in any part of the world. Therefore, we feel we have a great responsibility toward the pilgrim brothers. The authorities do their best to facilitate the performance of the pilgrimage, to protect the pilgrims and to ensure stability and security during all stages of the pilgrimage, whether in Mecca, Medina, Muna or 'Arafah. This is our duty, and we must do our best to carry it out. At the same time, we have a right to expect certain things from our brother pilgrims. They must devote themselves Each Muslim knows his duty and that he must devote himself to worship and to his relationship with almighty God.

If we go back to pre-Islamic times, we notice that even unbelievers respected the pilgrimage. Even during wars and battles between inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula at that time, they used to put down arms and perform the pilgrimage. How can we -- who are Muslims -- undermine the sacred pilgrimage and carry out acts unrelated to it? How can we conduct political activities, praise leaders or other individuals and forget that worship is only for God? We must remember that we are brothers on this land, unseparated by any boundaries. We must know that our relations should not be affected by any nationality, color or language. In fact, this is a clear thing. Our actions are based upon this consideration.

We firmly believe that whoever fails to conform to this has not come to perform the pilgrimage but to insult pilgrims and this country. It should be known that we will not be lenient in this respect. We do not like to have to take action. However, if any person or group tries to undermine the security of the homeland and the pilgrims, we will not be lenient. Of course, we have explained this matter. Besides, it is known by all that this is only a pilgrimage occasion. When we faced these problems a few years ago, we notified Muslim countries through direct contacts, through representatives in the Kingdom, the Kingdom's representatives in Muslim countries and even representatives in other countries where some Muslims live. We pointed out that Muslims should not bring political publications or pictures of any leaders with them and that they should not perform any political activity, because these practices contradict the pilgrim's duties. Everyone must respect the pilgrimage occasion.

I regret to say that during the past few years and this year, some of these practices were carried out by some pilgrims. Security authorities reacted decisively to them. If they are repeated, reaction will be stronger. In fact, we have pointed this out in statements issued by the Interior Ministry and in replies to correspondents' questions. We hope they will not be repeated. Regretfully, we find some odd behavior by some pilgrims from time to time. Such practices are stopped immediately. I would like to say that I am not referring to any specific group or any specific Muslim nation. If such practices are carried out by pilgrims of any origin or from any country, they will be confronted harshly, even if they are committed by citizens. If they do anything that might undermine the pilgrimage, they will be dealt with in the same way. Therefore, our pilgrim brothers must understand the gravity of the situation.

I know that the majority of pilgrims are devoted to their religious duties. However, there are a few people who commit such acts -- either intentionally or through ignorance. Many are encouraged by certain parties. At the same time, we hope they will conform to the instructions and to the promises given to us. The citizens must understand the matter and enlighten their pilgrim brothers on their duties. If they fail to do so, they must cooperate with the security organs. Citizens must give them the true picture, because the ultimate goal is the security of the pilgrims and the security of the country. We will not be lenient in any situation, and we hope we will not have to resort to certain measures. However, if we are forced to use them we will do anything to put an end to such practices. We hope everyone will understand the situation so that no practices will be committed that might insult all Muslims, the sacred occasion, the Holy Mosque, the country and the holy places.

Iranian Demonstration Denied

LD052314 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Jidda, 5 Oct (SPA) -- Tehran radio said today, Monday 5 October, that pilgrims from Iran and the other Muslim states of Kuwait, Pakistan, Indonesia and Turkey, and also a number of African states, staged a huge march yesterday at Al-Mu'abadah in holy Mecca, and that the march then proceeded to the Holy Mosque. The radio said that some 1 million Muslims took part in this march, led by a group of people who were disabled in the Islamic revolution. The radio added that Kuwaiti Muslims who took part in the march changed Arabic slogans denouncing the aggression perpetrated by America and its agents against Kuwait and stressing their support for and solidarity with Iran, and that Saudi security officers stopped the march in various places in holy Mecca.

To cast light on the truth, which should be known to all, the Interior Ministry would like to inform the public of the following:

In accordance with the clear-cut and frank principles of this Kingdom, the king, the government and the people, that they always state and publicize the truth on all occasions, it must be declared that everything which Tehran radio said in its report on an alleged march staged by Muslims from the countries it mentioned, and on such a march taking place at Al-Mu'abadah in holy Mecca, is totally untrue.

The ministry announces this to the public, stressing that nothing like this was done by Muslims from the aforenamed countries, since it would have contravened the instructions conveyed by his majesty's government to the representatives of the Kingdom abroad and to all the diplomatic missions in the Kingdom, or would have contravened what was broadcast and published regarding the substance of these instructions.

What actually happened yesterday was an attempted action by a group of undisciplined Iranian pilgrims, but the security forces prevented this. Nothing illustrates better the falsehood of the broadcast report that 1 million Muslims staged this march, than the fact that the number of pilgrims arriving in the Kingdom from outside, as of today, is no more than 379,368. This is sufficient proof of the lies broadcast by Tehran radio.

It is common knowledge that these days Mecca is overcrowded with pilgrims from all parts of the world, including official and information delegations. It is an open city; should anything like that have taken place, everybody would have known about it. It is not our custom, nor is it our ethic to do anything to inconvenience the pilgrims; everybody here is mobilized to see to their comfort, so that they perform their pilgrimage with ease and comfort.

As of the time this statement was released, nothing has happened to disturb the peace of any pilgrim despite [words indistinct] what was done by some Iranian brothers who did not observe instructions and who tried by all means to ignore these instructions. This is truly regrettable; some strict measures were taken against the infringement of instructions, which occurs occasionally. The measures were taken with the aim of bringing these people to the right path and ensuring that they devote themselves to the purpose for which they came, namely pilgrimage and nothing but that.

Regrettably, however, these few pilgrims did not have the aim of performing the pilgrimage but tried by every method to raise slogans and propaganda contrary to the concept of pilgrimage. Such things, naturally, are absolutely forbidden and those who try to do these things shall be stopped, whoever they are. All necessary measures have been taken to stop anybody trying to trifle with the security of this country or disturbing the security of pilgrims. In this way public interest will be served, bearing in mind that those infringements are detested and denounced by other pilgrims. We pray to God to lead us and that everybody will speak the truth and act truly and leave our Islamic nation out of all intrigues and plots.

UAE

KUWAITI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 1 OCT

GF011703 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, the Kuwaiti amir's adviser, arrived in the UAE from Doha this afternoon on a short visit to the country. Upon arrival, Al-'Atiqi said he is carrying a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, dealing with bilateral relations.

The Kuwaiti envoy's visit to the UAE is the last leg of a tour of the region during which he has delivered similar messages to leaders from the Kuwaiti amir.

YAR

FORMER PRESIDENT AL-IRYANI RETURNS HOME

JN051417 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Al-Qadi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani, chairman of the former republican council, returned to the homeland today in response to the invitation which President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had extended to him and to former president 'Abdallah as-Sallal to return to the homeland [words indistinct].

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Al-Qadi al-Iryani said: I am very pleased to return to the homeland, thanks to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's wise decision [words indistinct]. The homeland is dear to me and love of the homeland is part of my faith.

Al-Iryani said: I thank the brother leader and president for this decision which, contrary to what has been published in the press, sets a precedent not only for Yemen, but also for the entire Third World. Al-Iryani: The decision shows that there is a real and correct democracy here.

Al-Iryani concluded his statement by saying: This decision is a good gesture which, we hope, will be emulated by others.

President Receives Al-Iryani

JN052106 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office this evening Al-Qadi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani, chairman of the former republican council, who returned to his homeland this morning in response to the invitation which President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had extended to him to live in the homeland under the slogan of democracy and in the atmosphere of security, stability and peace of mind being enjoyed by our people at this radiant national stage of the history of their revolutionary lives.

Al-Qadi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani expressed to the brother president his thanks and appreciation for the noble gesture as manifested by the invitation to return to the homeland, saying that this step constitutes a wonderful implementation of the democratic course being followed by our country and reflects the real freedom which every citizen can enjoy under the wise and successful leadership of leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He added that your steps will continue to be shining beacons for the conduct of leadership which should be emulated by others.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES MOSCOW VISIT IN OCTOBER

JN051040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Oct (INA) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has told Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR that he will visit the Soviet Union in October.

In an interview published today, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that he believes solving the Lebanese problem is the responsibility of the Lebanese people and that national accord is the key to this solution.

The YAR president said the Arab countries, with their various intrinsic capabilities, can confront the Zionist aggression and those supporting it. He urged the Arab countries to hasten in charting a joint Arab strategy that will bind everyone.

DEFENSE MINISTER GHAZALAH ON SALE OF AWACS

NC051556 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian Defence Minister Muhammad Abu Ghazalah warned today that a United States refusal to sell AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia was a mistake that could have catastrophic consequences for the West.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said he could not understand how the United States could refuse the sale to its best friend in the region, and asked if Egypt would also be refused AWACS if it asked for them.

Mr. Ghazalah blamed U.S. opposition to the sale on pressure exerted by Israel and warned that the United States as well as Europe was heading for destruction if the Saudi oilfields are lost to the West as a result.

Switching to Egypt's defence the minister said the country was now more securely defended than ever before and was overcoming problems caused by the preponderance of old Soviet-supplied weapons in its defence forces.

'ALI CRITICIZES CALL FOR MORE SETTLEMENTS

NC051931 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1908 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has criticized the statements issued by certain Zionist organizations demanding the establishment of new settlements in the occupied Arab territory. The foreign minister stressed that these statements could obstruct the peace process.

Commenting on this subject today, 'Ali said: What concerns us is that these statements were not made by an Israeli official. He added: These organizations must understand the needs of the region and Israel's need for peace more than its need for incitement and instigation operations which [words indistinct] to become a new problem and an obstacle along the path of peace.

OPPOSITION LEADER COMMENTS ON SEDITION CRACKDOWN

NC052011 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct (AFP) -- One of Egypt's principal opposition leaders, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, believes that the wave of arrests in Cairo early last month, reportedly numbering about 5,000, demonstrates the breadth of internal opposition to President Anwar as-Sadat's policy towards Israel.

In a interview with AFP during a stopover in Paris at the weekend, the Secretary-General of the Progressive Unionist Assembly said that the unrest in Egypt was caused by "humiliating and very onerous conditions" to Egyptian sovereignty accepted by Mr as-Sadat against Israel concessions.

Mr Muhyi ad-Din referred to the proposed multilateral force in Sinai following Israeli withdrawal, to military facilities granted by Egypt and to Israeli behaviour during Egyptian-Israeli talks, notably the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor at Tammuz and the bombing of Beirut. According to him, the opposition has grown out of Egyptians' disillusionment after hopes of immediate possibilities of peace and prosperity. "The population supported As-Sadat when he assured it that the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement would open prospects of peace and prosperity for Egypt," Mr Muhyi ad-Din said. "Now the prosperity forseen for 1981 is not in sight and Egyptians realise that when he (President as-Sadat) promised it was the last war Egypt would undertake, in his mind he meant the last war against Israel."

He deplored the Egyptian president's effective blocking of any alternative settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict by cutting himself off from the rest of the Arab world, linking his fate to a settlement within the Camp David accords and associating himself with big-power politics aimed against the Soviet Union.

"During 30 years Egypt exhausted itself in leading, rightly, a war against a little country of three million inhabitants (Israel) and suddenly he (Mr as-Sadat) wants to fight the USSR, one of the two super-powers, that the United States is not able to restrain," Mr Muhyi ad-Din added. He also regretted that President as-Sadat appeared as the executive of a strategy worked out by the United States and Israel.

Mr Muhyi ad-Din is a former member of the group of "free officers" around ex-President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir which overthrew the Egyptian monarchy in 1952.

He said that if he was spared in last month's crackdown, "it is because As-Sadat wanted to show that he has not attacked an opposition party as such but individuals for their supposedly hostile activities." The opposition leader arrived in Paris from Britain where he attended the opposition Labour Party conference. He was on his way to Cairo via Athens.

NEW NASIRITE PARTY ESTABLISHED, ISSUES STATEMENT

PM051343 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Oct 81 p 22

[Unattributed report: "Amid Events: The Establishment of the First Nasirite Party in Egypt"]

[Text] A statement has been distributed in Cairo, Beirut, Paris and London saying that a constituent body for the establishment of the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party [Al-Hizb al-Ishtiraki al-'Arabi an-Nasiri] has been announced in Egypt. This is the first Nasirite party organization in Egypt.

The statement points out that the overthrow of As-Sadat's regime, the Camp David policy and the conciliation [sulh] treaty with Israel are in the forefront of the aims of this party, which will seek to restore Egypt to its leading role in the Arab liberation movement against Zionism within the context of a comprehensive pan-Arab strategy for which Arab military, political and economic resources will be mobilized.

The statement affirms that the aims of the new Nasirite party include: The liquidation of parasitic capitalism, which is tied to foreign capital; the election of a national constituent body to draw up a new constitution; a republican parliamentary system of government that would limit the powers of the head of state; a directly elected People's Assembly to be the supreme authority to make political decisions; the citizens' right to form political parties and to express their opinion, including the right to publish newspapers and to nominate themselves for elections; emphasis on the role of spiritual values and divine messages; preservation of the national and historic role of the army of Arab Egypt and maintenance of the army as a revolutionary instrument for the benefit of the Arab masses in Egypt and the Arab homeland; strengthening of the unity of the Arab popular struggle observance of the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment.

The statement says that the constituent body of the Masirite Arab Socialist Party has endorsed these aims and that a committee has been formed to draw up the party's draft program and bylaws on the basis of the 23 July Revolution charters which were in force during the departed President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's tenure. The statement was signed by the party constituent body. No names were mentioned.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET THREAT

NC040914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has affirmed that the Soviet Union's political and military design in the Middle East aims at eliminating the forces that are obstructing its attempt to control the area. Abu Ghazalah also affirmed that Egypt is the only state which has been obstructing and will continue to obstruct this Soviet attempt.

In a statement to be published in the Monday edition of the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, Abu Ghazalah says that Libya is one of the states that are now under the control of the Soviet Union, whose presence there is out of proportion to what that country can absorb by any standard.

Abu Ghazalah said that what is happening in Libya is a paradoxical equation. The amount of Libyan armaments is much bigger than required for ensuring Libya's security and much greater than Libya's manpower can absorb. This is in addition to the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi has imported over 15,000 mercenaries from the communist countries -- Cuba, the Soviet Union and the GDR -- and Syria.

Abu Ghazalah said that another country which has fallen under Soviet control is the PDRY, which is not facing any dangers but, nevertheless, we find that it has over 200 fighter aircraft, over 500 tanks, many surface-to-surface missiles and a Soviet naval base equipped from A to Z.

Abu Ghazalah noted that the Soviet Union is attempting to control the Bab El Mandeb straits, threaten navigation in the Red Sea and turn the Red Sea into a springboard for aggression against the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. Hence, we find that the Soviet Union has tightened its control over the straits through its political and military presence in Ethiopia, where there are 18,000 Cuban soldiers and mercenaries and 3,500 Soviet military experts.

Abu Ghazalah said that the only interpretation for the deployment of these forces is that they constitute a Soviet rapid deployment force which could be moved to any place. For instance, it can be moved across the Red Sea to the PDRY in a joint action against any state in the Gulf. It can also be moved by air to Libya, where it has its own arms arsenal, to threaten Egypt and all of North Africa.

CAIRO COMMENTS ON AWACS DEAL, SOVIET THREATS

NC022020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Oct 81

["We and the World" program talk by Ibrahim Wahbi]

[Text] There are two important subjects of interest to international observers. Egypt's views on these subjects are clear and events have confirmed that Egypt was correct in warning and repeatedly pointing out the correct course. The two subjects are -- the Libyan threat to Sudan and the current argument over the sale of U.S. AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Recent events have proved the true logic of the Egyptian policy supporting and affirming the necessity of supplying Saudi Arabia with these planes which provide an early warning of any threat coming near the area.

The U.S. Congress has hesitated to approve the Reagan administration's decision to supply Saudi Arabia with these planes. However, in the last few days Iranian planes attacked Kuwait. Iran has denied the attack, but Kuwait has confirmed it. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that AWACS planes detected the Iranian planes making their attack on targets in Kuwait and returning to Iran. Consequently, the Congress has been convinced of the necessity of early warning in order to confront foreign dangers in the area.

There is no doubt that such a statement confirming the positive aspect and necessity of early warning will have its impact on the Congress, which is anxious about keeping the area from becoming unstable so that Soviets can exploit the situation, or about preventing the events in the area from turning against the interests of Arab and Western defense. This is the situation in the East.

In the West, the Soviets are also inciting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Libya to move via Chad to the Sudanese border. Al-Qadhdhafi's military threats leave no doubt that they include Soviet elements, since Libya is linked with Syria, on the one hand, and with Yemen and Ethiopia, on the other, and all of these states are linked with Moscow in one way or another by treaties and agreements. An end must be put to this because such threats, unless they are stopped, will not be in the Arabs' interests, will endanger Western interests and will harm the security and safety of the area and the world.

Therefore, the U.S. information media, according to news agencies reports, expect that President as-Sadat's message, which was carried by Vice President Husni Mubarak to Ronald Reagan, contains a visualization of the dimensions of these two subjects. Egypt, on its part, has sent an appeal supporting the AWACS planes deal for Saudi Arabia and at the same time declaring that it will support Sudan in the event of any aggression on it. Egypt, thereby, supports any Arab state, whichever it may be, for the sake of international peace and security.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON MUBARAK'S WASHINGTON TALKS

NC050902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM comments on the talks Vice President Husni Mubarak had in Washington, indicating that the talks were held within the framework of the consultations that regularly take place between the two countries on questions and issues of mutual concern, foremost being the autonomy talks. The paper adds: Maybe events have proved correctly that resolving the Palestinian issue satisfactorily will place the area at the beginning of the road that will ensure it will be able to defend itself against the advancing and threatening perils. It has been proven beyond any doubt that slowing or deadlocking of the issue will make it possible for some aliens and adventurers to tamper with the area's destiny and to incite disturbances in it with the aim of controlling it and steering it toward serving alien objectives. Agents have been very active in this regard. Their activities are abundantly clear in the sinister tripartite pact -- the pact established with the blessings of the Soviet Union among its three springboards in the area, namely, Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. Their efforts are also clear in the frightful activities that followed the establishment of the pact, particularly in Chad and Sudan.

The paper draws attention to the fact that it has become completely clear that efforts for a solution must not be delayed by side issues. It has also become clear that pausing on questions, such as the AWACS deal, is strange behavior for some influential departments in Washington, making them appear unjustifiably obdurate. This behavior must have a contrary effect on the U.S. position on one side and dissipate the efforts that must be given to the main issue on the other. This main issue is the fact that the concept of security is linked with the total solution of the issue.

AL-AHRAM concludes its article by affirming that the United States must take more than one step in the correct direction that will in the end lead to serving a more sublime aim in which all will participate in spreading stability and peace in the area.

HAMMADI ADDRESSES INSTITUTE ON U.S.-IRAQI TIES

JN031451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated that any attempt to impose peace on the Arab area at a price as high as that of the Camp David accords would mean a waste of time and energy.

Lecturing at the U.S. Brookings Institute, Dr Hammadi added that any peaceful solution of the Palestinian issue would lose its real value and could not survive if it were not founded on justice and respect for the free will and the genuine rights of the Palestinian people.

He said that it is impossible to restore diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States without the latter giving up its unconditional support for the Zionist entity. He added that every Arab citizen killed in the Arab-Zionist struggle since 1948 was killed with U.S. arms.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Foreign Minister Hammadi said Iran's regional demands for the partition of the Shatt al-'Arab are absolutely unacceptable. He added that Iranian regional demands conflict with Iraq's basic interests because Iraq will never allow any foreign hegemony over a waterway that practically represents its sole access to the sea. Such a hegemony, Dr Hammadi added, would mean control over Iraq's irrigation network, which in fact, represents Iraq's lifeline. He pointed out that any settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian war should include a clear-cut commitment guaranteeing freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. He warned Iran against any irresponsible and desperate action to obstruct freedom of naviation in the Arab Gulf.

Dr Hammadi cast doubts on U.S. neutrality toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing out the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity. He added that it is difficult to believe that the dispatch of U.S.-made arms, spare parts and hardware to Iran via Israel was made without the approval or the consent of a superpower like the United States.

Dr Hammadi condemned what he called the old new Western policy in the area represented by the revival of the Western military presence, particularly the United States, through obtaining military bases and facilities. He added that this kind of policy had proved to be impotent in the past and would only exacerbate tensions in the area.

In conclusion, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq would continue its efforts to keep the area free of the big powers' influence.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES BAGHDAD FAIR DELEGATIONS

JN031755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has reiterated that Iraq desires peace with Iran and that Iraq wanted and still wants to stop the war unconditionally, except for preserving its dignity, right to live and sovereignty.

While receiving today the heads of the Arab and foreign delegations in Iraq for the opening of the Baghdad International Fair, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is compelled to remain a party to the war just as it was forced to enter the war. He added that working for peace is a state of strength if peace constitutes a road toward protecting human dignity and its rights and protecting and preserving national character.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq has tried everything to avoid being a party to the war. However, Iraq fought out of its humanitarian and national responsibility when the war was imposed on it. He said that Iraq desires peace despite its military victories and it desires peace without ambition, wanting only to preserve its dignity, right to live and sovereignty, just as the other side has the right to choose its way of life and to live in security in its own country and within its territory.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the Iranian side regards Iraq's peaceful attempts after the outbreak of war as expressions of fear, apprehension and weakness. He said that it is the right of Iraq to be concerned for the sake of peace because it wants peace. He added that working for peace is a position of strength.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq does not resort to lies or trickery but always tells the truth. Iraq, the president added, will be happier than the Iranian officials if the war is stopped, not out of fear but out of its national and humanitarian responsibility toward itself, toward others, toward the world and toward its efforts to build.

He added: We cannot consider building Iraq and the national and pan-Arab interest outside of our humanitarian and responsible outlook. He added that Iraq would be happy when peace prevails, when nations enjoy their wealth and accomplishments and when opportunities for a happy life are available to mankind everywhere.

President Saddam Husayn thanked the delegations twice, once for coming to Baghdad and again for coming despite the fact that Iraq is actually at war.

Alluding to progress in Iraq, President Saddam Husayn said the picture that the guests saw at the Baghdad International Fair on Iraq's development has not been created by foreigners on behalf of the Iraqi people. This was created by the Iraqi people in cooperation with friends who sincerely assisted Ira within the context of joint humanitarian principles and joint interests.

The president added that Iraq is eager to maintain the progress it has achieved. The Iranian regime has given nothing positive to the international community or the Iranian community, irrespective of its intentions and slogans.

SPOKESMAN RIDICULES ALLEGED IRANIAN AIR RAID

JN021915 Baghdad INA in English 1855 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman Friday ridiculed the Iranian allegations of air raids on power stations in Iraq.

The spokesman told IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA) that the news "were completely untrue and the Iraqi air space did not witness Friday any hostile raids." He stressed that "such allegations fall within the frame-work of the vast lies and false news the Iranian rulers used to talk about to convince themselves of illusionary victories and achievements."

He said Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners will not allow the Iranian Air Force to achieve their aims and referred to the shooting down of three Iranian jets yesterday while raiding Iraqi targets without scoring their aims except among some civilians.

HAMMADI ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT TO BRITAIN

JN051038 Baghdad in INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] London, 5 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived here last night on a 2-day visit to Britain. Dr Hammadi is expected to meet with Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

Dr Hammadi will give a lecture at the Institute for Strategic Studies entitled: "Recent Political Developments in the Arab Homeland." Dr Hammadi will discuss the Arab-Zionist struggle in the Arab Gulf, the Iraqi-Iranian war and some issues on the Arab-European dialogue.

RAMADAN CONFERS WITH CUBA'S TRADE MINISTER

JN041340 Baghdad Voice of Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received this morning Ricardo Cabrizes, Cuban foreign trade minister. Ramadan expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the development of relations between the two friendly countries and its eagerness to maintain this development in the interest of the two peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in their performance of their pioneering role within the Nonaligned Movement. He said: We view our relations with Cuba in a special way and consider them a true example of equitable relations between any two countries.

He praised Cuba's role in efforts to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in its capacity as a member of the Nonaligned Movement's Ministerial Committee. He stressed Iraq's steady stand on a solution to the conflict on the basis of recognizing Iraq's legitimate rights, which is the right way to end all forms of dispute between Iraq and Iran.

Ramadan stressed that the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit, to be held in Baghdad in September 1982, will be a radiant stage of the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement countries against colonialism and world imperialism.

Ricardo expressed Cuba's appreciation for and desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with Iraq, stressing Cuba's positive stand toward Iraq in its continuous confrontation of all imperialist schemes and in its struggle for pride, dignity and independence. He added that the ideal relationship between President Saddam Husayn and Cuban President Fidel Castro greatly contributes to the promotion of the role of the Nonaligned Movement, enabling it to perform its mission and bolstering its national struggle against world colonialism and imperialism. He also expressed pleasure at being in Iraq and meeting with officials at the Ministries of Trade and Industry and Minerals, praising the process of development being witnessed by Iraq under the 17 July revolution in all fields.

The Cuban ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

PRESIDENT ASSURES KUWAITI AMIR OF SUPPORT

GF031145 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] President and leader Saddam Husayn today telephoned Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and stressed that Iraq, with all its capabilities, stands alongside Kuwait against any external aggression. The president condemned the treacherous Iranian attack of Kuwaiti oil installations.

AHVAZ FRONT PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE TO PRESIDENT

JN022105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- The Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz has asserted that it will not budge from the road of armed struggle until Ahvaz is liberated. In a cable to President Saddam Husayn on the proclamation of the start of its political and military activity, the front said that its leadership and fighters place all their strength and might alongside the Iraqi Army in its battle gainst the Iranian forces. It added that it has the honor of shouldering its responsibility in the current stage in which Iraq is waging the battle of justice and dignity in Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah.

The front asserted that it renews the pledge to struggle Saddam Husayn, the hero of pan-Arab liberation, and all the sons of the Arab nation to continue the struggle until liberation. It said: The blood of the Iraqis which watered the land of Ahvaz and the heroism of the soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah will be a beacon illuminating the road of the struggling sons of Ahvaz. It added that the name of President Saddam Husayn will be a banner in the skies of Ahvaz.

The statement was signed by Sayyid Hadi Sayyid 'Adnan al-Musawi, secretary general of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz.

Front Holds Press Conference

JN051429 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- Three leaders of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz have said that Iran needs a democratic regime that believes in the freedom of ethnic groups and grants them their legitimate rights. At their first press conference here today, the three leaders stressed that the Iranian regime which succeeds Khomeyni should restore relations with Iran's neighbors.

Fakhir Majid al-Arkani, the front's assistant secretary general; Mahmud Husayn Bashshari, the front's secretary; and Ibn ash-Sharhan at-Tarafi, member of the front's command, said that Khomeyni's regime will soon collapse, having lost the components of its continuation as a result of its internal conflicts, deteriorating economic state of affairs and persecution of non-Persian ethnic groups that aspire to freedom and the attainment of their legitimate rights.

The Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz was proclaimed on 22 September on the first anniversary of the Iraqi forces' entering Iranian territory. The front's leaders described the Persian and Zionist regimes as two sides of the same coin. They underlined that cooperation bewteen the two regimes does exist and that Iran receives most of its arms from the Zionist entity with U.S. assistance.

The front leaders accused the Syrian regime of cooperating with Khomeyni's regime and equipping it with arms. They pointed out that there are Syrian experts in Iran who are training Khomeyni's elements to strike at the sons and strugglers of Ahvaz. They confirmed the existence of a camp in (Jarshir) and the four basins in Ahvaz. They also asserted that this regime is hostile to the demands and rights of the Arab people in Ahvaz.

The front's political programs asserts that the front is a progressive pan-Arab political organization that shares the same struggle as all revolutionary forces and national progressive liberation movements in the world. It struggles for the establishment of a progressive and patriotic Arab society in Ahvaz through the liberation of the land and the people.

SENATE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM CUBA 5 OCT

JN051926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Amman -- Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni returned here from Cuba this evening after having headed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the 68th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which was held in Havana on 13 September and continued for several days.

CABINET APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

JN021200 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Amman -- The Cabinet has decided to transfer His Excellency ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordanian ambassador in Washington, to the Foreign Ministry in Amman and appoint retired Lt Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali as Jordan's ambassador to the United States.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN041518 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Amman, 4 Oct (PETRA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in the Royal Hashemite Court today Masumi Esaki, personal envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and member of parliament, and his delegation. Mr Esaki conveyed greetings to His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan from His Majesty Emperor Hirohito, emperor of Japan. The Japanese envoy gave his highness a message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from the Japanese prime minister.

His highness the crown prince explained to the Japanese envoy and his delegation Jordan's stand on the Middle East issue. He also explained Israel's arbitrary measures in the occupied Arab territories to Judaize this land and evict its original inhabitants to replace them with Jewish immigrants. His highness stressed the Arabism of Jerusalem and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and establishment of a state on their national soil. He hailed the idea of establishing a Jordanian-Japanese Parliamentary League to promote Jordanian-Japanese relations.

The Japanese envoy expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan and his thanks to his highness to crown prince for this reception. He praised Jordan's development and the role it is playing in the region for peace.

The meeting was attended by the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the Japanese ambassador in Amman.

REAGAN'S WARNINGS TO ISRAEL MUST BE ACTED ON

JN031947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President stated -- and this is a verbatim account of his statement -- while we always take into consideration our allies' strategic interests, U.S. security interests should always remain our internal responsibility. He added: Others should not interfere in the formulation of our foreign policy.

Although Presideat Reagan did not mention Israel by name, it was clear he was referring to Israel when he expressed the U.S. refusal to allow others to interfere in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy. President Reagan was discussing the AWACS deal in his press conference, particularly opposition to this. He expressed apprehension that the U.S. Congress might reject this deal -- a rejection that would be caused by Israeli pressure applied on legislative authorities in the U.S. Administration.

We are not surprised by President Reagan's statements. He only discussed the continuous and effective Israeli interference in the U.S. Administration's decisions on the Middle East. However, we pause to consider such statements, as others pause to consider them, since they are made by a U.S. President like Reagan -- who is known for his national pride; who is proud of his presidency and capabilities; and who is persistently seeking to regain so-called U.S. prestige, which has been disgraced.

We know, as many people know, that Israel has never hesitated to sacrifice U.S. interests and reputation, manifested by applying pressure and interfering in and extorting U.S. decisions that serve only its own interests. We know, just as others do, that under the umbrella of U.S. military, political and economic backing, Israel perpetrated acts which greatly harmed Washington. Indeed, this Israeli conduct became even worse and more open following the 1967 aggression. Yet despite this, no U.S. President ever dared disclose or denounce this conduct or to openly warn Israel like Reagan has done.

Here in lies the importance of Reagan's statements and warnings to Israel, even though he did not mention it by name. Herein lies the importance of the following question. When will the United States stop risking its interests in the region and harming its historical international reputation by allowing itself to be pushed by Israel into adopting an unjust and unbalanced Middle East policy -- a policy which is a deviation from the principles of justice and freedom and the right to determine one's fate? When will Israel -- a state which is politically, economically and militarily dependent on the United States -- stop stabbing its mistress, harming the American people's interests and disgracing these people's image in the eyes of the region's peoples in particular, and of the world in general?

The U.S. President must have pinpointed the answers to such question. What is left is for him to act accordingly, and with his national pride and insistence, to regain U.S. standing and prestige, whose future is threatened by Israeli interference, not to mention present and past harm as a result of such interference.

AKHBAR AL-USBU': JORDANIAN INITIATIVE SOON

JN051048 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Amman -- AKHBAR AL-USBU' has learned that a wide-scale Jordanian initiative will be launched soon after 'Id al-Adha. The move, which will encompass the Arab arena, aims at holding consultations and drawing up coordination on the fateful issues that face our nation in the current phase.

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS PRESIDENT SARKIS 5 OCT

NC051522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] At 1100 today President Ilyas Sarkis met with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. The president and the ambassador discussed a number of issues related to the general situation in Lebanon and the area. The meeting lasted 90 minutes.

After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador was asked: Do you have anything new to tell us today following your meeting with President Sarkis? He answered: First, I want to thank his excellency the president for the meeting in the course of which views were exchanged on the situation in Lebanon and the area. During this meeting, I expressed the Soviet Union's stances on some matters connected with this subject.

Ambassador Soldatov was asked: Are you optimistic about the situation in this area, or are there rapid developments? He answered: I am an optimist by nature. The present situation is very intricate. It is imperative to exert all efforts to return the Lebanese situation to normal.

To a question about the Soviet Union's opinion about the events now occurring on the Lebanese scene, particularly the string of explosions, the Soviet ambassador said: As concerns the explosions, we have published our salient opinion about this subject. We consider these explosions as constituting a real targic process for the Lebanese people. Moreover, we believe the general situation in Lebanon will improve to the extent to which the Lebanese authority will be able to halt such explosions. The Soviet Embassy in Beirut is interested in returning the situation in Lebanon to normal, because we have many children in Lebanon [as heard]. We also have schools and a kingergarten for the children who have returned from the Soviet Union after the summer vacation. Furthermore, we have many families here.

Ambassador Soldatov was asked: It is known through the statements you make that the Soviet Union backs legitimacy. Will you put pressure on most of the quarters concerned in Lebanon to stabilize tranquillity and prevent a conflagration through the imposition of state authority?

He answered: This matter has nothing to do with us. However, it is natural. We work according to our ability. This matter is not up to us, but up to the Lebanese statesmen and politicians. If you leave this matter to these officials, you will be able to make your way through a dangerous and tragic situation, such as the situation which the Lebanese people are now confronting.

The ambassador was finally asked: Against the background of the present international nervousness, how do you view Lebanon's future?

He answered: We desire to see Lebanon a free, independent and sovereign state. However, and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we will do whatever we can to achieve this objective.

LEFTIST LEADER BACK FROM USSR MAKES STATEMENT

PM060839 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Ra'd Returns From Moscow, Urges Strengthening Relations With the Soviets"]

[Text] National Syrian Social Party leader In'am Ra'd has expressed his appreciation for the Soviet Union and his wish that Arab-Soviet alliance relations will be strengthened as the only means for confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Ra'd returned to Beirut yesterday accompanied by his wife after a visit to the Soviet Union which started 9 September. During his visit Ra'd held talks with the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the CPSU Central Committee international section. He was received at the airport by Dr Igor Milokhov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut.

On arrival Ra'd made a statement in which he said: With much appreciation for and gratitude to the Soviet comrades, I greet the Soviet people, whose achievements under the canopy of the Socialist revolution and whose struggle and steadfastness are too great to be expressed in words or described.

Ra'd added: In Leningrad and Sevastopol, two cities which resisted the blockade of the invading army, I remembered Lebanon with its southern and other parts as it resisted the Zionist occupation, invasion and weapons of destruction the Lebanese people's adherence to their National Movement's leadership, which is united with the Palestinian resistance and Syria, and also their adherence to their territorial integrity against the invading army.

He added: We emphasized to the Soviet comrades the stance of our party, which regards the Soviet Union as the big sincere ally and supporter of the liberation movements and the people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We also emphasized the importance of the Arab role within the context of Afro-Asian solidarity and the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

He said: We presented the situation in the Lebanese arena and the importance of Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian cohesion as they stand in the same national trench against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught as well as the importance of the Lebanese national movement's role in this alliance.

Ra'd went on to say: We repeated our call for Soviet arms to come to our shores on the Mediterranean within the framework of serious alliance formulas because there can be no peace in the area with the continuation of aggression, usurpation and racism. The recent aggressive Israeli-U.S. alliance is the result of the nature and task of the racist state in serving imperialist interests.

He added: In this regard we appreciated Kuwait's openness to relations with the socialist states. The Egyptian people's uprising confirms the frustration of the imperialist wager on subservient and obsequious regimes. We emphasized our appreciation of the Soviet-Syrian treaty and the progressive alliance between the Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and Ethiopia and also of the Libyan-Syrian steadfastness and confrontation stand and the steadfastness front's decision to deepen the alliance with the Soviet Union. We also stressed the importance of strengthening the relations and alliance between the Soviet Union, the PLO and the Lebanese National Movement.

Ra'd concluded his statement by saying: The Soviet comrades showed us every understanding and our views were identical. I express appreciation for the Soviet Union and, on behalf of the National Party, express the wish that Soviet-Arab alliance relations will be strengthened because they are the only way to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

MINISTER BUTRUS RESUMES DUTIES, MEETS U.S. ENVOY

NC060628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] In the diplomatic domain, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has resumed working. At 1000 today, Minister Butrus met with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon.

Following the 45-minute meeting, the U.S. ambassador said: I met with Minister Butrus to ask about his health. This is my first visit to him following his discharge from the hospital. I am delighted, because I found him in good health. We reviewed developments over the past 2 months.

The U.S. ambassador was asked why Ambassador Philip Habib has not returned to Lebanon. He answered: He will return, however, I cannot say when.

The ambassador was asked: Will Habib return next month?

He answered: I have not received any information about the date of his return.

KUWAITI ENVOY MEETS AL-WAZZAN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC060758 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Following his meeting with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Kuwaiti Ambassador in Beirut 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, member of the Arab followup committee, said: Before every ministerial-level meeting of the Arab followup committee we have read and heard of doubts being cast on the possibility of holding the meeting as scheduled. In fact, there is nothing warranting the postponement of the committee's meetings because we still have 1 month's time. We hope that the parties concerned will show their response and that some resolutions, if not all, will be implemented, God willing. Therefore, the ministerial meetings will be held. We hope that no one will believe reports on their postponement.

KUNA: LIBYAN VOLUNTEERS FIGHTING IN CHAD

LD060826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA) -- It has been reported here today that 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, political official at the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut made a press statement saying that Libyan volunteers are currently fighting in the ranks of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN he said "Our relations with the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces are one of total cohesion, for the battle is one, the enemy is one and our destiny is one, and it is not secret that Libyan volunteers are now fighting with the resistance and the National Movement in southern Lebanon." Replying to a question about reports that Libya had offered Lebanon an air defense system, Ghuqah said that his country sent an air defense system to the Lebanese army to enable it to challenge Israeli air raids on its territory during the time of the former president, Ilyas Franjiyah. The Lebanese Prime Minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, has stated that Libya offered Lebanon an air defense system following Israeli air raids last July and that Lebanon has agreed to the Libyan offer "in principle." He also said "our revolution is a pan-Arab revolution and defending Lebanon is a duty. Hence all the weapons and resources of the Jamahiriyah are at the disposal of the people of Lebanon, who are facing Israeli aggression and imperialist and reactionary plots. We make no conditions other than one, and that is that these weapons should be used to confront Israel and the imperialist plots."

Replying to another question about the Lebanese crisis, Ghuqah said "The Lebanese crisis is a result of the American plan to break up the Arab homeland and to waste its potentials and energies to ensure Israel's continuous domination, superiority and imposition of its will." He disclosed that Libya is holding contacts with all the parties in the Lebanese crisis with the purpose of achieving reconcilliation "within an effort prompted by a desire to unite all Arab energies and resources against the one enemy." He added "we have found an optimistic response and we are determined to proceed along this path."

IRAQI CLAIMS OF IRANIAN PLANES IN SYRIA DENIED

JN060610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] In reply to the allegation yesterday by the Iraqi information minister that Iranian planes are stationed at Syrian airfields to strike at Iraqi targets, Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, has told news agency correspondents in Damascus that these allegations are so ridiculous as to not merit comment and demonstrate the hysterical psychological state of Iraqi regime officials and their unsound minds.

In the light of this psychological imbalance, the Iraqi regime's statement appears to be an exposed attempt to justify their continuous failure and their continued efforts to justify an unjust war imposed on the Iraqi people and the Arab nation even more than on the Iranian people. The sound-minded masses of our people in Iraq and the Arab masses are aware that such allegations are completely baseless. Our masses are accustomed to hearing such false allegation by Iraqi regime officials.

In spite of all this and to present unequivocable evidence of the falsehoods and lies of this regime and to expose them, we are quite prepared to receive immediately any Arab political or military committee -- in fact, we request such a committee to come immediately to Syria -- to search every Syrian airfield to expose the falsehood of the Iraqi regime's allegations and to convey the facts to our Arab masses.

PRESIDENT, PDRY LEADER AL-HASANI MEET 5 OCT

JN052027 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 5 Oct (SANA) -- A meeting was held here tonight between President Hafiz al-Asad and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the PDRY.

The two presidents discussed the recent developments in the Arab region and exchanged viewpoints regarding the current international developments and the role undertaken by the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front vis-a-vis the various challenges and threats resulting from the aggressive imperialist-Zionist policy. The two presidents then had a special dinner and later resumed talks.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, who has been on a visit to Syria since Thursday, this afternoon inspected [remainder of item indistinct].

AS-SA'IQAH CADRES SCORE EXPLOSIONS IN LEBANON

JN060800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut -- The political and military cadres of the As-Sa'qah forces -- both in Syria and Lebanon -- held a 5-hour meeting yesterday in the Al-Biqa' region. The conferees reviewed the political and military situation in light of recent developments and the excalation of the Zionist-Isolationist onslaught against the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Syria. This onslaught has recently assumed new dimensios represented by the recent series of explosions in Lebanon perpetrated by Zionism and its agents after the failure of these conspiratorial forces to undermine the Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion.

The conferees also stressed the need for all resolutions adopted by the security forces to be adhered to so as to confront the agent forces which are playing havoc with Lebanon's security. They also stressed the need for enhancing national unity between the Palestinian resistance factions on the one hand and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Syria on the other. The conferees praised Syria's steadfastness under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad against the imperialist and Zionist plots.

BA'THIST LEADERSHIP DENOUNCES IRAQI CRIMES

JN051443 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- The Iraqi leadership within the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which is opposed to the current Iraqi regime, has issued a statement in which it condemned the policy of criminal suppression, assassinations, physical liquidations and executions pursued by the Baghdad regime against party cadres and strugglers of the Iraqi National Progressive Movement.

The statement says: The bloody Baghdad regime, which has committed a massacre by executing 38 party comrade strugglers on 26 September including civilians, military men and women, has added another crime to the black record of Saddam Husayn's regime. This proves beyond all doubt that it is a bloody criminal regime.

The statement adds that the blookbaths carried out daily in our beloved Iraq at the hands of Baghdad's criminal Hulagu [Mongol chief who sacked Baghdad in 1258] aim at subjugating our Arab people, liquidating their crucial issues, headed by the liberation of Palestine, and hitching the Arab region to U.S. imperialism.

The statement says: Even though our party has lost this number of strugglers and cadres, and our Iraqi people another group of righteous sons to be added to the hordes of martyrs offered by the party and the Iraqi National Progressive Movement throughout the Arab world for the sake of defeating the forces of injustice, tyranny, despotism and fascism, our party and people will only be more determined to continue the struggle until victory. The Iraqi leadership within the party pledged to all Iraqi strugglers that it will continue to firmly and courageously confront all the forces of crime until the den of fascism in Baghdad is toppled, and our beloved Iraq is saved from this terrible bloody nightmare so that it can join the Arab steadfast forces in facing the evil forces which seek to dominate the Arab nation.

The Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Iraq has also condemned the bloody massacres committed by the murderous Iraqi rulers against the struggler sons of our Iraqi people. In a statement issued in this respect, the front said that the savage campaigns of massive killings carried out by the fascist Iraqi regime reflect the state of terror, strangulation and isolation in which the Saddam Husayn regime exists as a result of the mounting opposition by the progressive forces against the regime of murderers in Baghdad. The statement adds: The continuation of the terrorist Iraqi regime, which is linked with U.S. imperialism and reaction, not only constitutes a great danger to the future of our people and its national movement, but also a permanent danger and an aggressive base for conspiring against the Arab and world liberation movements.

The front pledged to the masses of the Iraqi people and their righteous martyrs that it will continue its revolutionary struggle to overthrow Saddam Husayn's fascist regime. It also called on Arab national and world liberation forces to declare their denunciation and condemnation of the massive bloody massacres continuously committed by the terrorist Saddam Husayn regime.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS -- Republican Decree No 561 was issued on 4 October 1981 fixing Monday, 9 November 1981, as the date of coming elections to select members of the new People's Assembly. The decree explained that the number of assembly seats will be 195, 99 occupied by representatives of the peasants and workers, while representatives of the other sectors will occupy a total of 96 seats. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Oct 81 JN]

MISSILE BOAT 'STRAYED' NEAR SAUDI COAST

U.S. 'Leak' Charged

TA060534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem believe U.S. officials leaked to the media the report on the extrication of an Israeli missile boat from the shore of Saudi Arabia about 2 weeks ago in order to present the Saudis as a moderate factor in the struggle over the AWACS deal. Defense establishment spokesmen in Israel confirmed the incident last night following a report broadcast on a U.S. network on behalf of administration officials.

The Saudis began concentrating forces in the area and the IDF took every precaution to safeguard the vessel and its crew. The defense minister contacted the U.S. charge d'affairs and asked him to explain to the Saudis that a technical hitch was involved but that the navy was extricating the vessel and that the IDF would defend it and prevent any harm coming to it.

The defense minister instructed the deputy chief of staff to appoint an investigating committee to examine how the missile boat hit the reef while traveling along the Saudi coast.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, has learned that the vessel strayed from its route for 15 minutes and sailed in the direction of the coast, opposite a Saudi observation point, without the crew noticing it. The boat crossed a coral reef and its bow struck ground. After almost 3 days of efforts, the boat was extricated with the aid of a tug boat in a joint operation by the navy and the engineering corps. To lighten its load, heavy items such as missile launchers were jettisoned.

Jerusalem Arabic Version

JN060648 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has instructed IDF Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen (Ikotel Adam) to form a special factfinding committee on the subject of the Israeli missile ship which strayed [janahat] toward the Saudi coast some 2 weeks ago.

Our military correspondent has learned that the Israeli ship strayed from its course in the Gulf of Elat and sailed for about a quarter of an hour toward the Saudi coast with its crew unaware.

Our military correspondent adds that a Saudi coastal observation post immediately detected the straying Israeli ship and the Saudis began massing their troops in the area. Our correspondent says that the IDF also took the necessary measures to protect the missile ship and its crew. The ship was safely towed back after an intensive 62-hour joint operation by the engineering corps and the navy. The Israeli ship safely reached the port of Elat.

Our military correspondent says that the Israeli missile ship strayed in the direction of the Saudi coast because of a technical fault in electrical and other vital equipment. The ship was on its way from Haifa to Elat.

Defense Minister Sharon had asked the U.S. charge d'affaires to explain to the Saudis in an unequivocal manner that the IDF would defend the ship and its crew to prevent any harm to it. The Defense Ministry spokesman said that the ship was safely towed back from the Saudi coast after 62 hours and that it had returned to Elat.

Jerusalem political circles expressed the belief that U.S. officials leaked the news of the Israeli missile ship to the press last night to portray Saudi Arabia as a moderate element. This is part of the current propaganda campaign by the U.S. Administration to persuade the Congress in Washington to approve the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia.

POLAND WILL NOT RESUME DIPLOMATIC TIES SOON

TA041518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Poland will not resume diplomatic ties with Israel in the near future. It is a member of the communist bloc and cannot renew relations so long as the Soviet Union does not. This was clarified by the Polish foreign minister to his Israeli colleague during a conversation at UN headquarters. The acting Israeli foreign minister reported on this to the Cabinet. Nevertheless, in that same conversation, the Polish foreign minister highlighted what the two countries share, especially things related to the holocaust.

SHAMIR AND HAIG HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

TA060704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Oct 81

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Surprisingly enough, the AWACS deal was not broached during the talk Foreign Minister Shamir held last night in Washington with his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig. After that meeting, Yitzhaq Shamir explained the reason for not raising the subject to correspondent Yosef Peri'el.

[Begin Shamir recording] I think both he and I maintain that we have nothing more to add on the issue. All the reasons have been stated. Our position is clear. To my regret the U.S. position is clear, no matter who expresses this position and what the reasons stated at the moment are. I don't think we can add anything now to the existing dispute. I can feel it -- nobody told me this -- but I think that from a logical point of view there is no justification for this affair to cause any far-reaching changes in the relationship between us and the United States. [end recording]

AWACS Deal 'American Affair'

TA060558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Yitzhaq Shamir reiterated after meeting with his counterpart Alexander Haig last night that the decision regarding the AWACS deal is an American affair. Israel, however, is obliged to state its position that Saudi Arabia is one of the chief obstacles to peace in the Middle East.

BEGIN: COALITION AGREEMENT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

TA051124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has promised the Agudat Yisra'el faction that all clauses in the coalition agreement will be honored. Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members met at noon today with the prime minister for a 90-minute talk. Afterward they told correspondents they were encouraged. MK Avraham Shapira said the first issue agreed upon is the religious burial of all skeletons on hand at Israel's universities.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON UNITY GOVERNMENT, AWACS

TA030955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed by correspondent Amnon Nadav -- time and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There are members in your party who think a national unity government is called for. Do you share their view?

[Answer] No. I think that at present there is no call for a national unity government. I am saying this explicitly and without distortions. A national unity government is possible when the state faces a danger of life or death. At that time a national unity government is or should be established; or when there is a wide enough berth and basis for a joint activity in the political, economic and social spheres. We are divided in our opinions.

On the whole, before a national unity government is being discussed, there should be a national unity Knesset. In other words, even though there is a government in the Knesset, there is an opposition -- but how is it possible that 61 Knesset members are completely ignoring 59 Knesset members on the most basic national issues? The prime minister does not have to wait for a national unity government. Do we want to accomplish a national unity. Okay, let us first achieve it in the Knesset where we sit together. There we have to consult together. There we have to consult together and not just argue. I certainly appreciate a national unity.

But what is happening instead? The defense minister, for example, is going to the United States and proposes such a far-reaching idea that Israel should give an aerial umbrella to forces that are not its own, in the event of war or a confrontation it did not decide upon -- and it is not found appropriate to consult with us beforehand? To say one word? Is national unity possible only in the cabinet? Why should it not begin on a broad parliamentary basis where all the parties are represented -- or at least the large parties.

[Question] To conclude, Mr Peres, a question you have not been asked since the elections. Will the next elections be taking place in November 1985?

[Answer] I do not know; I cannot prophesy. I can only say the following: This is a very weak government from a parliamentary point of view, 61 to 59. The question is whether such a narrow parliamentary basis can endure for a long time, when the chief problems are still facing us. Even though some kind of relief may now be felt -- and I am not belittling this, I am glad it is here, and happy that the holidays are proceeding more or less in peace -- we know that the real economic problems are in front of us rather than behind. We know we shall have very difficult problems regarding the final pullback from Sinai. We also know that neither with the United States have we yet touched upon the really hard issues, be it the subject of Lebanon or the subject of Saudi Arabia. There is now the AWACS deal struggle; the Americans are not hiding their attitude, yesterday also the president made a statement and spoke quite harshly on this subject. We have not yet discussed the problems of Israel's future borders; in fact, we do not know what we or the Americans themselves regard as our ultimate borders. We did not discuss the autonomy issue. All this is pending and waiting for its time and the almost inevitable confrontation under the given circumstances.

So, naturally, if one thinks it is possible to manage a Knesset of such a composition, all is well with him. I doubt this, even though I would not want to be a prophet.

MAPAM LEADERSHIP UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNS AWACS DEAL

TA051224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] MAPAM, the left-wing partner of Labor, has come out strongly against the AWACS deal. The party's Central Committee this morning unanimously condemned it. Party Secretary Victor Shem-Tov said the supply of sophisticated weapons to an Arab country in a state of war with Israel, and which has not joined the Camp David agreement, was a dangerous precedent for Israel's security.

Jerusalem Arabic on MAPAM

JN051136 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0930 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Bureau of the Unified Labor Party, MAPAM, unanimously decided at its meeting in Tel Aviv today to strongly oppose the AWACS deal, which the U.S. Administration is trying to conclude with Saudi Arabia.

The MAPAM Bureau called on all sons of the Israeli people to oppose this deal.

Victor Shem-Ton, party secretary and Knesset member, said the AWACS deal is of direct concern to Israel's security. Its implementation would constitute a serious precedent allowing an Arab country that is still in a state of war with Israel and that has not signed the Camp David accords to obtain the most sophisticated U.S. plane before Israel. This precedent would constitute a very serious threat to our security.

MITTERRAND WILL VISIT ISRAEL 8 FEBRUARY

TA040527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand is due to come for a visit in Israel on 8 February. A cable to this effect was received at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Israel's ambassador in Paris will have contacts with the Elysee Palace to prepare the visit. Reports are rife in Jerusalem that Mitterrand's administration is about to open a practical dialogue with Israel in numerous spheres, including subjects of security. It is also understood in Jerusalem that the French president is clearly disclaiming the Venice declaration, the basis for the European initiative in the Middle East.

YAMIT SETTLERS REINFORCE TO PREVENT EVACUATION

TA050845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by 'Amos Hadad]

[Text] Sadot and 'Atzmona in the Yamit strip have been secretly reinforced with settlers during the past 2 weeks. The committee to stop the withdrawal has taken this action in preparation for physical opposition to the evacuation of the Yamit strip in April 1982. The reinforcement of Sadot and 'Atzmona is in addition to activity by opponents of the withdrawal in Talme Yosef.

Yamit strip settlers who reported this yesterday to the HA'ARETZ correspondent commented that among the settlers, who had come to Sadot and 'Atzmona were some of the most extreme and even members of Gush Emunim had reservations about them, calling them the "suicide squad." According to the settlers, other nuclei plan to come to the Yamit strip settlements within the next few days to work against the evacuation.

The Talme Yosef settlers expressed satisfaction at the fact that the government did not decide yesterday to evacuate the invading families.

One member of the Yamit strip settlement committee said yesterday, in a conversation with the HA'ARETZ correspondent, that there was an enormous quantity of weapons and ammunition in the Yamit strip at present. "There is an enormous arsenal in the Rafah approaches. A complete war could be waged," he said.

"Every family in the Yamit strip settlements," the committee member added, "has weapons to safeguard it against terrorist activity. Today there is more talk than ever before about resistance to the evacuation and it is clear that if such a situation arises, first they will shoot into the air and then they may shoot to hit," said the committee member, who is one of the most moderate people in the Yamit strip.

According to him, IDF officers now feel great apprehension about what may be expected during the evacuation. One of the committee members told the commander of the southern command, Maj Gen Dan Shomron: "If the government does not put an immediate stop to the withdrawal arrangement, there will be a confrontation between the IDF here (the reservists from the Yamit strip) and the IDF (the soldiers who come to evacuate the settlers)."

The chairman of the Yamit strip settlement committee, Yitzhaq Regev, criticized the government sharply yesterday, accusing it of "criminal irresponsibility." According to him, the government is not keeping its promises to call a halt to the evacuation arrangements and is thus inciting the most moderate of the settlers.

BEGIN TO DISCUSS YAMIT REINFORCEMENT ISSUE

TA051120 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday at the Cabinet session Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced that he intends to convene several ministers this very week for consultations about how to deal with the people who took over houses that had been evacuated in the Rafah approaches.

The prime minister said this in reaction to the demand by Justice Minister Moshe Nisim that the invaders be evacuated immediately. Minister Nisim said the takeovers affect law and order and resulting disturbances are likely to affect the implementation of the peace agreement.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon expressed opposition to Minister Nisim's demand. He agreed with the minister of justice that the invaders should be evacuated, but expressed the view that this should be done near the time of the final withdrawal from the region.

HA'ARETZ: CABINET ALTERS SHARON'S PLAN

TA041142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Two clauses in the plan by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon for the separation of civilian and military authorities in the territories were deleted after a discussion by the Cabinet. In one clause the defense minister asked for policy in the territories to be decided by a committee he has established in the Ministry of Defense. The second clause says that reorganization of the Military Government is a stage in advancing autonomy for the inhabitants of the territories.

The two clauses were deleted from Minister Sharon's proposal after Minister of Communications Mordekhai Tzipori raised objections to them. Mr Tzipori supports the proposal to separate civilian and military authorities in the military government but he objected in principle to the clause Sharon proposed that says that policy in the territories will be decided by a special committee established in the Ministry of Defense. This committee was established recently and representatives of various ministries and defense authorities are members. After discussion it was decided that policy would be decided by the government and the special committee and that the Ministry of Defense would implement it.

The second clause that was removed deals with a definition stating that the reorganization that will be made in the Military Government is a step toward implementing autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreements. After argument it was decided that this clause was superfluous and that the implementation of autonomy depends first of all on the willingness of the inhabitants to accept the proposal to join the negotiations on autonomy.

ARAB NOTABLES SEEK TO COUNTER SHARON PLAN

TA051215 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Yosef Tzuri'el report]

[Text] As the Ministry of Defense prepares to implement the plan to separate the civilian and military authorities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, Arab mayors and public figures are preparing to foil the trend toward placing Arab civilians in senior posts in the Military Government.

The Defense Ministry preparations, under the direction of Minister Ari'el Sharon, are now at their peak. Together with the establishment of working teams formulating the arrangements for the two authorities -- civilian and military -- and how coordination between them will be carried out, the defense minister is continuing to speak with Arab personalities from east Jerusalem, Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. These talks are being held in complete secrecy and both sides are taking great care that nobody should know who met with Minister Sharon and where and when.

Last night it was learned from Arab sources that in the wake of the publicity about the reform in Military Government arrangements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, mayors are putting pressure on chambers of commerce and trade union leaders to use their influence on senior Military Government employees and others from among the local inhabitants not to accept positions in the planned civilian authority.

In the past attempts in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to influence people not to accept senior posts in the framework of the military government have failed.

Gaza Mayor Reacts

TA042112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa says there is no practical significance in the Cabinet's resolution to separate civilian and military authorities in the terrorities. So long as the conquest continues, Ash-Shawwa maintains, it is immaterial whether the conqueror wears army uniform or civilian garb. He also expressed doubt whether it would be possible to find in the territories leaders who would agree to cooperate in implementing the new plan. He was speaking with an ITIM correspondent.

JEWISH AGENCY AIMS AT MILLION JEWS IN WEST BANK

TA041205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The Jewish Agency Settlement Department intends to build from 12 to 18 settlements in Judaea and Samaria in the next 4 years. According to the Settlement Department estimates, 120,000 Jews will be living in Judaea and Samaria in 4 years; and more than a million Jews will be living there in 30 years.

COURT SENTENCES PALESTINIAN 'INFILTRATOR'

TA041224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The Haifa district court has sentenced a teenage terrorist to 7 years in prison for attempting infiltration of Israel by air some 6 months ago. The 17-year-old Palestinian admitted that he had tried to cross into Israel by hand glider on a mission for the popular front terrorist group. Due to a technical fault, his glider came down in southern Lebanon. He was detained by a local resident and handed over to the Israel Defense Forces.

PAPER HOPES AWACS DEAL NARROWLY APPROVED

TA041216 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 81 p 9

[Erol Guiney commentary: "Israel Would Be Better Off If the AWACS Deal Was Narrowly Approved Under Restricting Terms"]

[Excerpts] It is not yet clear what will be the significance of the Saudi Arabia announcement officially agreeing to several of the restrictions on the use of the AWACS, but rejecting the proposal to station joint U.S.-Saudi Arabian crews; but it does now seem that the U.S. Administration has decided to drag out the debate over the sale of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia until the last days of this month.

These may be correct tactics that will perhaps guarantee President Reagan the support of several hesitant senators, but the dispute will not be at all helpful to the administration, to Saudi Arabia, to Israel or to the supporters of the West in the Middle East.

As for Israel, what it has lost is already clear, whatever the result of the dispute. Begin has not succeeded in his attempts to separate Israeli-U.S. relations and the AWACS affair. It has never happened as far as I can remember that a U.S. President accused Israel in such a way of interference in U.S. foreign affairs, and this accusation may bear some weight with at least a section of U.S. public opinion.

There is no need to say that the cooperation between the two countries will undoubtedly be affected by the administration's anger against Israel, and if in the end the deal is cancelled, the Americans will cut down on the cooperation with Israel as far as possible, if only to avoid any further deterioration in their relations with Saudi Arabia. For the moment, at least, Saudi Arabia, with its oil treasure and petrodollars, is more important to the United States, strategically and economically, than is Israel.

So what conclusion to the conflict would be good for Israel? In my view, the least terrible would be Senate approval of the deal by a small majority and with many binding conditions -- discreetly -- in order to save Saudi prestige as far as possible. The conditions of the deal could decrease the danger to Israel and at least put off the real danger for 10 or 15 years. By then we will have to develop countermeasures. An administration failure, on the other hand, could at once drag with it results which would be negative for us.

Furthermore, we cannot reject the reasoning of those who say that Saudi Arabia's position has changed. The Saudi Arabian eight-clause program, although Israel cannot agree to it, is nevertheless a step forward.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON AWACS DEAL, REAGAN 'MESS'

TA041446 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Oct 81 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "'AWACS' -- Or the Demilitarization of the Gulf of Elat"]

[Text] Up to now the Government of Israel has refrained from reacting to the hinted warning it was given by President Reagan.

It is to be hoped that the government will stick to this line and not enter into a public confrontation with the U.S. President, who said that Israel's security is dear to him, but he will not permit foreigners to interfere in U.S. decisions. The U.S. President is in distress. For the first time since he took office he could fail in his fight with the Congress and, however regretfully, he will look for a scapegoat on which to lay the blame for his own failure and, although all this is infuriating, restraint and self-control would be better than a confrontation with the U.S. President.

The argument is now being carried on between the President and Congress, between the administration and U.S. public opinion, and although we have not intervened in the argument, and, perhaps more correctly, because we have not become a party to this argument, the struggle against the AWACS deal has been conducted in a way that can satisfy Israel.

The U.S. Administration tried to find a way to overcome congressional opposition by putting forward a compromise proposal about the incorporation of U.S. pilots in the use of the sophisticated reconaissance planes.

The Saudi Government yesterday reacted to this proposal arrogantly by saying that the greatest oil power in the world will not have conditions dictated to it and that U.S. pilots will not be incorporated in the use of the AWACS planes. This arrogant language originates in the Saudi Arabians' exaggerated self-confidence that they have the power today to dictate to the United States not only political conditions for the AWACS deal, but also political conditions for a settlement in the Middle East, and this, in fact, is what the Saudi Arabians are aiming at. For them, the deal is a test of their political power in Washington.

Therefore the struggle now being conducted in Washington is so bitter. The administration fears that the entire strategic structure it wanted to build in the Middle East could collapse if Saudi Arabia, heaven forbid, is insulted and offended by a negative Congress decision. Therefore it is using such a heavy steamroller to put pressure on the senators and the friends of Israel in order to give Saudi Arabia the political victory it so desires.

Although Secretary of State Haig promised the prime minister that he would not blame Israel for the foiling of the deal, the possibility cannot be dismissed that there will be those in the administration who will not follow Alexander Haig in the event of a failure; and, in the event of their succeeding with their steamroller and overcoming those opposed to the deal, there is no certainty that they will not try to create a "momentum" for the Saudi Arabian program for a settlement in the Middle East.

Because of this, perhaps it is not enough for Israel not to react to President Reagan's remarks, perhaps the U.S. President could be saved from the mess he has got into by a new political initiative that would take the sting out of the AWACS planes. This means that Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia would hold joint deliberations on the demilitarization of the Elat Gulf. The western shore of the Gulf of Elat will in any case be demilitarized beginning April 1982, when, thanks to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, a multinational force will be stationed there. The coasts of Israel and Jordan are very small and Saudi Arabia is only now trying to fortify its coast and, by so doing, is creating a focus for new tension, with the AWACS planes, in fact, coming to keep this tension going. The debate on the demilitarization could rescue the administration from political embarrassment. It would prove to Congress that the sophisticated planes are really not aimed against Israel, but at Saudi Arabia's eastern coast, the Persian Gulf. This could be Israel's modest, friendly contribution to President Reagan.

COMMENT ON BEGIN VIEW OF PALESTINIANS, JORDAN

TA041337 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Q. Amnon commentary: "An Autistic Policy"]

[Text] It is impossible not to praise Menahem Begin for his unambiguous remarks, in the interview he granted Israel radio on the eve of the new year, against the invention of several unsophisticated politicians according to which "Jordan is the Palestinian state and therefore there is no need for another state for Palestinians." "I do not share the view that the Palestinian state is in Jordan," Menahem Begin said only a few days before his foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, again, this time in a speech to the UN Security Council, repeated this version. This will also be said by every Palestinian and this is what history has decided, even if Arab history is not as long as that of the Jews.

Begin's statement is correct, but the reason that led him to it is refutable and not hard to guess. Begin is not prepared to give the Palestinians a homeland, even in the Pacific Ocean. He trembles when he hears the term self-determination for the Palestinians. He will not let them enjoy this right to a homeland, which they call "falastin" and he calls Eretz Yisra'el, not even in Jordan.

Anyone who heard the full interview must have been appalled when Begin spoke about his dream of a confederation. This is a confederation to be established -- so he said -- between western Eretz Yisra'el and eastern Eretz Yisra'el." In Begin's opinion, Jordan is "eastern Eretz Yisra'el," that is a part of greater Israel, nor is there any place in it or in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, so he believes, for self-determination for the Palestinians.

Under the current conditions, which Begin wants to preserve, that is, permanent Israeli rule over all of Eretz Yisra'el accompanied by a miserable caricature of autonomy for the 1.25 million Palestinians who live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the call for a confederation or any other cooperation with Jordan (with the "ruler to the east of Jordan," as Begin phrased it) is cheap demagoguery. The Palestinians are rejecting it out of hand as, of course, are the Jordanians, who do not want Begin's "favors" in being prepared to give them a free port.

Begin's call for a confederation perpetuating the Israeli conquest in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has been replied to with a definite no by King Husayn. In a speech at Yarmuk University, he declared for the first time his support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state headed by the PLO in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To date Jordan has supported the plan put forward by King Husayn in 1972 according to which, after the end of the Israeli conquest, a federation is to be established between the Kingdom of Jordan and the "Arab parts of Palestine;" that is the West Bank. The Jordanian minister of propaganda, who was also asked about Begin's idea, called it a "foolish proposal."

Menahem Begin devoted an appreciable part of the interview to explaining his view that the West Bank ("Judaea and Samaria" in his language) is "ours for ever and ever." He claims that Jordan ruled it for 16 years "while we will already have been there for 15 years this coming year." This is an unfounded reason because, like all Begin's reasoning, he ignores the cardinal question -- the wishes of the people living there. If they want to be annexed to Jordan, that is their right. If they want independence, their wishes must be respected. However, Begin has no consideration for inhabitants and their desires. Only Jews exist and only they are entitled to rights. In the world at large this approach is called nationalism, or even chauvinism.

We do not know how ministers Sharon and Shamir will react to Begin's declaration that Jordan is not the Palestinian homeland. They have built programs on a solution to the Palestinian problem beyond the Jordan River and now their leader goes back to this. In any event, the delusion that the solution to the Palestinian problem is in Jordan would be better abandoned by them, as far as possible. This is a flight from reality, a phenomenon that characterizes the Begin government's autistic policy in many and variegated fields.

HA'ARETZ: EGYPT, UK SIGN 'SECRET' NUCLEAR PACT

TA021044 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by correspondent in Britain Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 1 Oct [Exclusive] -- Britain and Egypt have recently signed an agreement on nuclear cooperation. The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned about the agreement which had been kept secret. The agreement was initialled by the British ambassador to Egypt on 4 September in Cairo. The British Energy Ministry refused to confirm the existence of the agreement to the HA'ARETZ correspondent.

The Egyptian Embassy spokesman said he was not aware of the existence of such an agreement and the British foreign office spokesman said he had heard about it for the first time from the HA'ARETZ correspondent. Following further clarifications he admitted that such an agreement had been signed.

It has been learned that the agreement provides for the handover of British knowhow on nuclear energy affairs, cooperation regarding safety measures and prevention of nuclear leaks and the training of Egyptian engineers and technicians by British companies. It has also been learned that this agreement will pave the way for the sale of two British nuclear reactors to Egypt. Negotiations to this effect with British companies have been underway for several months. Egyptian engineers and scientists will soon arrive in Britain for training in the operation of reactors.

The agreement with Britain is the fourth agreement Egypt has recently signed on nuclear energy affairs. Earlier, it signed agreements with the United States, France and Germany.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES -- Israeli foreign currency reserves have grown by $1 million, and the Bank of Israel currently has $2.807 billion. This still does not indicate a different trend, as the main reason for this could have been the fact that European currencies grew stronger last month. The Bank of Israel announced today that last month the shekel was devalued from 9 to 12 percent compared to European currencies, and that devaluation compared to the U.S. dollar slowed and reached less than 6 percent. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Oct 81 TA]

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, WAGES STATISTICS -- Industrial production rose by 2.5 percent in the second quarter of the year because of increased economic activity. The central Bureau of Statistics reported that labor hired by industry also increased in the same period. At present, 285,000 people are employed in various industrial branches. Their wages went up in the last 6 months by 64 percent, that is by 14 percent over the consumer price index. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Oct 81 TA]

SEPTEMBER GOVERNMENT INFLUX -- The government pumped 10.5 billion Israeli shekels into the economy in the first half of the current fiscal year. This was 87.5 percent of the 12 billion shekels that had been planned for the entire year, including that connected with credit for defense exportation. In September, the government printed 1.3 billion shekels in banknotes, which was less than half of the 2.8 billion shekels monthly pumping rate in June, July and August. The reduced injection of money was due mainly to the government's success in mobilizing capital. In September, it raised 1.7 billion shekels net and 2.55 billion shekels gross in the capital market. [Jerusalem POST in English 2 Oct 81 p 15 TA]

LIBYA

SPEECHES MARK DEMONSTRATION ANNIVERSARY

Al-Qadhdhafi Statement

NC051650 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1216 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Speech delivered by Libyan Head of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a public rally held at the elementary school in Sabhah to mark the anniversary of the students demonstration on 5 October 1961 which was led by Al-Qadhdhafi -- live]

[Excerpts] Brothers: On 5 October 1961, when it was somewhat difficult to raise the voice of unity or the voice of the revolution, or any voice, to rise above the will of the reactionary dictatorship and the foreign forces controlling Libyan land, on that day, 5 October 1961, the voice of the free unionists, represented by their secret committees formed at this school, rose. The struggle then, dear brothers, was to challenge the reactionary dictatorship and the foreign forces lying in wait on Libyan land.

Brothers: We want to tell those who are struggling now and the Arab revolutionaries who are now fighting but making endless conditions so as to continue the struggle and who are demanding millions of dollars, heavy equipment, unlimited political support, and all kinds of military, political and economic (?aid) to lead the struggle -- we tell them that the real struggle began from this place without dollars, (?funds), wealth or foreign support. The real revolution began here. [cheers and applause] From this humble place, dear brothers [chanting of slogans], we collected only 50 piasters with which we sent a cable of support to Jamal ['Abd an-Nasir] and condemnation of the dissolution of the union [between Egypt and Syria]. We had no funds. We tell all the Arab and African revolutionaries that the millions of dollars from Libya and others cannot make real revolutionaries. The millions of dollars cannot bring victory and cannot create the will.

From this place our voice rose high in the face of the force which possessed the funds, arms and political decision. We defied the reactionary authority and the dictatorial authority and we surged forth from this place, declaring that Arab unity is the demand of the Arab nation and the youth of the Arab nation, and that they are aginst secession and against Syria's secession from Egypt.

We tell the Palestinian resistance, African revolution, Sudanese and Egyptian revolution and the forces of the revolution in the Peninsula, the Gulf, the Arab east and Arab Maghreb that money is available [words indistinct] but money cannot protect the revolution. We tell the Arab revolutionaries to have faith in the revolution and its future and not in money.

Brothers: It is not only the voice of the free unionists, who formed the secret revolutionary committees, which is heard at this place now. The voice of the masses who have been liberated as a reaction to the revolution rises now at this place. All these masses were enslaved and submissive before. [cheers and applause] All these masses were subordinated to Shaykh an-Nasir, to Idris as-Sanusi, to colonialism.

Brothers, we ask [words indistinct] on 5 October 1961, and from 28 September 1961 to 5 October 1961, where were those who now speak boastfully of nationalism? Where were those insipid people? Where were those who belong to parties? Where were the Muslim brothers? Where were the communists? Where were the Ba'thists? Where were those who are now conspiring [words indistinct] in Egypt in the shadow of the dirty agent and traitor As-Sadat, and plotting with the Israelis and plotting in Rome and [words indistinct]? Where were they then, dear brothers, when our voice was the only one to express the will of the helpless people and which used to challenge the tyranny of reaction at that time?

Where were those wretches who are now boasting abroad and forming alliances with the enemies of the masses, and who claim to be patriots whether they were among those eliminated by the revolutionary committees abroad or those [words indistinct], those traitors, where were they? Where were those [word indistinct], dear brothers? They are women because women now have become men carrying arms. Men originally carried arms but they, dear brothers, are bisexual [mukhannathun], neither men nor women as women have now become men carrying weapons. Men and women in Libya carry arms with their fingers on the trigger, shoulder to shoulder. But these bisexuals, they are not men, they are the remnants of the lawyers class, fugitive dirty bisexual lawyers, and the remnants of the reactionary civil servants, the insipid ones who boast of speaking in the name of the Libyan people and of patriotism. The Libyan people do not accept those who speak abroad in its name to As-Sadat, or in Rome, or America.

Brothers: Today when standing next to my brother Goukouni and Adoum Togoi, the leader of Frolinat and the national liberation movement in Chad and the Chadian people, I say that the revolution which broke out at this place and liberated the Libyan territory is determined to liberate the Libyan territory [as heard] and the African territory. Let brother Goukouni and Adoum Togoi bear witness that the Chadian revolution stemmed from this revolution. The actual escalation of the armed struggle of the Frolinat revolution began after the outbreak of the Al-Fatih revolution [Libyan revolution]. [applause] Consequently, the Frolinat revolution was an escalation of the Al-Fatih revolution in Africa. The liberation current is sweeping the desert and the mountains where French and European colonialism believed they were an obstacle between the revolutions in North and Central Africa.

The will of the African people defied the natural geographical factors on which colonialism depended to separate the sons of Africa and the sons of one African people and created a unity of struggle between the Al-Fatih revolution and the Frolinat revolution (?of) the Chadian people. [cheers and applause]

What turned the Al-Fatih revolution from a military movement into a sweeping popular revolution was that it depended on the masses and turned from a [word indistinct] into a popular revolution. The escalation of the Al-Fatih revolution and its greatness is due to the fact that it has become a popular revolution and bears the banners of the masses. Through this revolution, the masses expressed what they wanted to make on Libyan soil.

Consequently, for the Frolinat revolution to grow and cross the borders and destroy the barriers which colonialism set up in Africa and for Chad to become a second explosion in the heart of Africa, the revolution of Chad must return once again to the popular masses which will perform the miracle and defend the Chad revolution. In the meantime, we also say that we are defenders of the Chad revolution. We are the defenders of Chadian Soil. [applause] In saying this, we are not merely paying a lipservice. We have expressed this with blood and sacrifices. [cheers and applause]

Brothers, the support which we have given to the Frolinat revolution, the revolution of the Chadian people, we have expressed with blood and with costly, cherished and dear sacrifice. We now address the dirty and depraved Numayri, for whom we must find the biggest epithets in the largest dictionaries, in all languages to describe this lowly and dirty man, who owes his life to the Libyans who saved his neck from the gallows in 1972. It is imperative for him to bow before any Libyan, because he owes his life and his false existence in Khartoum to the Libyans. He is indebted to the Libyans, who resurrected him from death and forcibly restored him to power. To this dirty and depraved Numayri, we say: You are playing with fire and you depend on As-Sadat against Libya, but As-Sadat's tide is ebbing. As-Sadat's condition is worse than yours. We tell this dirty Numayri: As-Sadat cannot come to your rescue. As-Sadat is sabre-rattling against windmills and uttering hollow words. He is also issuing meaningless statements through his henchmen, whom he (?liquidates) from time to time. [words indistinct] He wants to strengthen the collapsed Numayri. We tell him: We are stronger than As-Sadat. The people are stronger than America on whom As-Sadat depends. [cheers and applause]

Brothers, we declare from here that we will continue the fighting alongside the Chadian people. We also proclaim our alliance forever with the Sudanese people until they overthrow Numayri and with the Egyptian people until they overthrow the traitorous agent As-Sadat. [applause] Let the Sudanese people, the youth of the fraternal Sudanese people, the Sudanese People's Army and its free officers know that we are with them with our funds weapons, souls and blood until Sudan is liberated and until the Arab and African territories are liberated. [cheers and applause]

Brothers, every one of you knows that we have given everything to this dirty agent, who is called Numayri. We have even saved him from death. However, he rewarded the Libyan people by denying everything which the Libyan people gave him. We have exerted every political effort and made available every good offices to reform the relations with him because we and the Sudanese people are one people, because there is no hatred between the Sudanese and the Libyans or between the Chadians and the Sudanese. They are one people, one nation and one territory.

This filthy agent has no will because he gets his orders from his (?master) As-Sadat who has turned Sudan into his own sphere of influence. As-Sadat is the king of Egypt and Sudan. The Sudanese pople are now hearing that As-Sadat now considers himself the king of Egypt and Sudan. He imitates Faruq. As-Sadat receives his orders from his Israeli masters who defeated him and imposed on him all conditions which should have prompted him to commit suicide in tent No. 101 [the place where the disengagement talks took place]. (?He does not feel ashamed) but he accepted the defeat and shame. He implements the orders of his American masters. Numayri is powerless. He is a dummy and a tool in the hands of his masters.

Why is this filthy Numayri rewarding you, oh Libyan brothers, with this punishment? Why does he want to take revenge on the free Chadian people? What have the Chadian people given Numayri [words indistinct]. Why is he mad at the Chadian people now that they have liberated themselves? He does not want a free land and free people for neighbors. Why? It is because his people are being enslaved and he fears that freedom is contagious. The infection of freedom will move to the Sudanese people -- his people. This is why he is mad at the Chadian people. He wants to return to the Chadian people to slavery so they can become like the Sudanese people -- all of them slaves.

Numayri is mad at the revolution in Libya because it has liberated one of the peoples of the Arab nation and is trying to liberate the Chadian people, thanks to the alliance of the Libyan and Chadian revolutions. He is now mad at the Chadian people because they are free. He wants to restore the civil war and dictatorship in Chad. He wants to restore the fascism of Habre to Chad. Numayri wants to restore Habre's dictatorship to Chad. He is mad at the freedom of the Chadian people. However, we challenge Numayri there.

Chadian President's Address

LD052004 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1042 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Speech by Chadian President Goukouni Queddei at a public rally in Sabhah to mark the anniversary of the 5 October 1981 student's demonstration -- live or recorded; Goukouni speaks in French]

[Text] I take advantage of his occasion to express [our thanks] to the population of Sabhah, in the very presence of leader of the revolution Col al-Qadhdhafi. On the occasion of my working visit, which has coincided with the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the September Revolution, I very sincerely, and from the bottom of my heart, thank the population of Sabhah in particular, and the Libyan people in general, for the fraternal welcome accorded to me and my delegation on this occasion.

You know quite well that our Frolinat revolution has always been supported and helped by the 1 September Revolution. You know the Chadian and Libyan people are following a common path against common enemies. We sincerely believe your wishes, voiced before us here, will be echoed by the Chadian people. [shouts of "unity! unity!"] (?With regard to) your wishes, your sincere expression from the bottom of your heart, I ask you to be patient so that after careful consideration, the Chadian people can, at the right time, give you the solution you are proposing. [applause and chanting]

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CHAD POLICY TO AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD031546 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Peoples Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned this morning the ambassadors of the African countries accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They were told about the true stand and hostile intentions of the ruling regimes in Egypt and Sudan toward the [Libyan] Arab people.

The general secretary for technical affairs at the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau made clear to the brother African ambassadors what is really happening and what is (?controlling) the Egyptian-Sudanese aggression against the Jamahiriyah. He also acquainted them with the hostile statements made by the rulers of Egypt and Sudan and the rest of the officials in both regimes, basically aimed at preparing for this aggression.

The general secretary explained to the African ambassadors the claims and fabrications which these statements contain concealing the hostile intentions of their harbored aggression against the Jamahiriyah. He explained to the African ambassadors the meaning and the dimensions of the military visits of the Egyptian chief of staff to Sudan, his inspection of the Sudanese border with the Jamahiriyah and Chad and the intense military reinforcements which the Sudanese regime is carrying out along the border with the Jamahiriyah and Chad for the purpose of committing a hostile act against the Libyan people.

The general secretary for technical affairs at the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau explained to the ambassadors of the African countries that the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes are intent on undermining the security and stability of Chad and are scandalously working to support the remnants of the butcher agent Hissein Habre, following the OAU resolutions adopted in support of the legitimate Government of Chad and its assistance to reconstruct and develop Chad.

The general secretary rebutted the existing Sudanese and Egyptian claims regarding the existence of aggression by the Chad and Libyan forces against Sudan. He pointed out that Sudan was the one to commit aggression along the border of Chad, and that there are Sudanese soldiers and officers held prisoner by the Chad forces.

AL-KHARRUBI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SYRIA

LD042038 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The head of the Libyan Arab Forces General Staff, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, arrived in Tripoli at noon today after ending a visit to Syria during which he delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad on the results of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Brigadier al-Kharrubi also conveyed to President al-Asad the Great Al Fatah Revolution historic leaderships' and the Libyan People's congresses' and committees' appreciation for Syria's support for the Jamahiriyah expressed in President al-Asad's speech in the graduation ceremony of paratroop forces. In it, President al-Asad said Syria will stand steadfastly with the Jamahiriyah if it is subjected to any aggression.

Brigadier al-Kharrubi left Damascus this morning where he was seen off at the airport by the Syrian Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Hikmat ash-Shihabi.

JANA, PARS OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD020914 Tripoli JANA in English 0818 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA) -- Dr Karmal Kharrazi, director of the Iranian news agency PARS, had stressed the importance of cooperation between Jamahiriyah news agency JANA and PARS so as to counter the vicious campaign launched by the Western and reactionary news agencies against the great Al Fatah Revolution and the Iranian Islamic revolution.

This came in a meeting between Dr Kharrazi, his accompanying delegation, the secretary of the Administrative Committee of Revolutionary Information and JANA's secretary held yesterday at JANA's headquarters here.

Dr Kharrazi reviewed the Western media's attempts to distort Jamahiriyah's and Iran's revolutionary progressive stands and their humanitarian initiatives to serve common causes and aims. He also dwelt on the importance of establishing a joint news agency grouping the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries' agencies and that of Iran. Dr Kharrazi provided ample information about the Iranian news agency's role and its contribution to spreading knowledge about Jamahiriyah and to highlighting its news.

The secretary of the Administrative Committee of Revolutionary Information responded with a speech in which he affirmed the Great Al Fateh Revolution's stand by the Iranian people in its confrontation to American imperialist attempts. He said, "We have confidence in the Iranian people's strong determination, which toppled a dictatorial regime. This gives us complete confidence and relief that this people will achieve victory for its revolution and realize its Islamic aims."

He added, "The revolutionary media in Jamahiriyah will firmly stand by the Iranians in confronting the American and Western media, which are feverishly endeavouring to distort Islam and the truth about the revolutionaries' stand."

Secretary of the Administrative Committee of Revolutionary Information stressed that it is important for the Libyan Arab and Iranian media to confront all hostile media attempts, which are trying to distort the truth about the world revolutionary forces' stand.

JOINT COMMITTEE WITH BRAZIL HOLDS MEETING

PY060106 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday in Tripoli participated in the opening of the Brazil-Libya joint committee. This is the third time that the committee has met since it was created in Brazil in 1978.

For 2 days technicians of the two countries will study the bilateral agreements that have already been signed and the possibilities of opening up new sectors for economic, cultural and technical cooperation.

Secretary of Housing Muhammand Ahmad al-Manqush has said that Libya, which has technical agreements with 14 countries, gives Brazil priority because it believes in the country.

Cal's mission has already obtained a concrete achievement with the signing yesterday of an agreement regarding the expansion of the cooperation in geology and mineral prospection. This agreement was signed between the Research and Mineral Resources Company and Libya's Department of Mineral Exploration.

Braspetro [Petrobras International Inc] will increase its activities in Libya with the government's decision to open new fields for the Brazilian enterprise. This announcement was made by Libya's secretary for petroleum, 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar, during a talk with Minister Cals.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI DISSOLVES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

LD051918 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree dissolving the National People's Assembly and calling the voters to new elections within a period of 60 days. His excellency also inssued a decree dissolving the People's Assembly in the southern region and calling the voters to new elections within a period of 6 months.

His excellency issued a decree relieving the president and members of the High Executive Council [for the southern region] from their posts. He issued another decree appointing Maj Gen Qasamallah 'Abdallah Rasas as president of the High Executive Council. His excellency issued a decree relieving the governors of the southern region from their posts.

SUNA reports that Mr Abel Alier, who has been relieved of his position as president of the High Executive Council, will continue in the post of vice president of the republic. SUNA reports that the Executive administrators will take over the duties of the governors in the provinces of the southern region until new governors are appointed.

Transitional Government Formed

JN051642 Khartoum SUNA in English 1635 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- The transitional government for the southern region has been formed as following: Major General Qasamallah 'Abdallah Rasas, president of the High Executive Council.

And membership of Lt Col Andrew Makok, Lt Col Joseph Kowak, Judge Welson Iryanba, Samuel Renery, Dr Laurence Woel Woel, Dr Darios Bashir, Samuel Gayton, Alexander Nagib, Lieutenant Hashi Nicola, Philip Obang, Toby Madot, Atwan Dak, Manwa Baik, Father Amelid Lokoi.

President's Office Statement

JN051651 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- The resolutions issued today by President Numayri regarding dissolving of the National People's Assembly parliament and the Southern Region People's Assembly have come in the frame of the basic principles of regional government, a statement by the Presidency Office said Monday.

The statement specified the jurisdictions to be transferred to the regional people's assemblies according to the resolution.

According to the resolutions the act of election of National People's Assembly and regional assemblies for 1973 would be amended.

The statement said the dissolving of the Southern Region People's Assembly came immediately as a result of expiration of the term of the region's government as it was stipulated in the law.

The role of the transitional government of the Southern Region would be confined to clearing up the air for exploring the viewpoint of the region's citizens and decentralization of the region prior to holding a referendum on the decentralization, the statement said.

Additions to Statement

JN051751 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- A statement issued by the President's Office today said that President Numayri's resolutions on the dissolution of the National People's Assembly and the People's Assembly of the Southern Region come within the framework of the basic principles of regional government.

The president's resolution to dissolve the National People's Assembly provides for the amendation of the elections law of 1973 of the National People's Assembly and the regional assemblies in order to change the structure of the National People's Assembly by reducing the number of its members by approximately 50 percent. The members of the People's Assembly will occupy 151 seats, as follows: 68 seats for the geographic departments, 70 for the departments of the Alliance of Working People's Forces and 13 seats by appointment.

Abel Alier Retains Office

JN051704 Khartoum SUNA in English 1605 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- Mr Abel Alier who was relieved from the presidency of the High Executive Council for the Southern Region will continue in his post as vice-president, a reliable source told SUNA today.

New Vice President Sworn In

EA052028 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Summary] Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib was sworn in this morning as vice president of the republic before President Numayri. The ceremony was attended by, among others, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president of the republic, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, and Abel Alier, vice president of the republic.

WORKERS IN LIBYA FORCED TO RETURN HOME

JN041756 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Oct (SUNA) -- Libyan authorities have waged a hostile campaign against the Sudanese nationals working there for their refusal to join the so-called Salvation Army for Liberation of Sudan.

Thousand of Sudanese have arrived in Khartoum after refusing to abide by these Libyan plans.

A returnee told SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that Sudanese nationals in the Libyan town of Sabha were asked openly by the popular committees there to either accept the compulsory enlistment in the so-called Salvation Army or resign and return home immediately.

Libyan authorities, disappointed in the Sudanese nationals' absolute rejection of the Libyan measures, started a campaign to deport Sudanese nationals from Libya, the returnee said.

The daily rate of Sudanese nationals being expelled by the Libyan authorities is estimated at 300 to 400 persons, the source said. Some 140 families left Libya last week onboard Italian ships for the Egyptian port of Alexandria while others headed for the Saudi port of Jidda. The source said the Libyan authorities have prohibited the Sudanese nationals from taking their possessions and earnings with them.

Libyan hostility toward the Sudanese has provoked a wave of denunciation among the Sudanese and Libyan people, the source said. On the other hand, concerned authorities here said important and valuable information was obtained from the returnees.

This information can be linked to the interrogations of some penetraters who were captured in the recent campaigns to clear the capital Khartoumo. They had admitted they had been trained in Libya to carry out sabotage operations in Sudan.

Instructions for Returnees

JN051608 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], issued instructions today for immediately finding work opportunities both in the general and public sector for the Sudanese citizens returning from Libya.

His excellency also instructed the Defense Ministry to absorb those who are fit into the strategic battalion.

The first vice president also instructed that those citizens be given the necessary aid in appreciation for their national role in confronting the plots of Al-Qadhdhafi and his agents in their capacity as honorable citizens who were subjected to mistreatment, insults and various pressures by the Libyan authorities and for their refusal to plot against their homeland.

This took place when his excellency received today Mr 'Awad Malik, SSU General Secretariat secretary; and Kamal Muhammad 'Ali ash-Shayqi, secretary of the SSU Committee for Social Policies.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST LIBYAN-TRAINED PLOTTERS

NC041224 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Members of a Libyan-trained "army of salvation" were arrested in last month's widespread roundups by security forces in Khartoum, Vice-President General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, the country's security chief, was quoted as saying today.

General at-Tayyib, who gave no figures on how many among the thousands picked up in the operation belonged to the "army of salvation", said they had told their interrogators they had started to form revolutionary committees and were awaiting instructions from Tripoli.

The general, who was quoted in the daily AL-AYYAM, said he was "extremely satisfied" with Sudanese security. The authorities were following anti-Sudanese movements "very closely" and were ready to deal with them, he added.

ARMED FORCES ALONG WESTERN BORDER BOLSTERED

NC011018 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Sudan has bolstered its armed forces along the western border with Chad following Libyan air raids on border villages, the daily AL-AYYAM reported today quoting Western Province Deputy Governor Mahmoud Bashir Gamaa.

Mr Gamaa said that the people of Darfur region were "determined to defend the homeland's soil and political stability at all circumstances," the newspaper reported.

Meanwhile the Sudanese News Agency SUNA, reporting from the border town of El Geneina, said that the number of refugees from Chad there had risen to 22,000 following recent Libyan air attacks.

AFRICAN AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON LIBYAN AGGRESSION

JN301500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Sep (SUNA) -- Sudan today briefed the African ambassadors in Khartoum on the Libyan aggression against Sudanese territory and the losses it has caused in lives and property.

Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, today summoned heads of African diplomatic missions in Khartoum and briefed them on Libya's continued blatant violation of the sanctity of Sudanese territory in the western border region adjacent to Chad.

Hashim 'Uthman told the African diplomats that the Libyan encroachments, which have been regularly repeated since 10 September, confirm Sudan's belief that the Libyan presence in Chad threatens Sudan's security and the safety of its people.

The Foreign Ministry undersecretary added that the Libyan practices are intended to terrorize Sudan and silence its voice of opposition to the Libyan presence in Chad as well as to conceal the news of the mounting internal resistance in Chad rejecting the Libyan military presence.

Hashim 'Uthman asked the diplomats to convey these developments to their governments, stressing that Sudan has been practicing self-restraint and that it sincerely hopes it will not find itself forced to adopt the appropriate measures to defend its security and the safety of its people.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CRITICIZES STEADFASTNESS FRONT

NC051332 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Hard-line Arab Steadfastness Front states take their orders from Moscow and can no longer make or enforce their own decisions, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri charged in an interview published today.

He told the AL-AHRAM daily that it was regrettable that Libya, Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization held frequent meetings directed against Sudan, another Arab country, rather than against Israel.

The Syrian and Libyan regimes are protected with Soviet weapons against internal threats, President Numayri said. "How can such people lead the Arab nation?" he demanded.

The president said the Steadfastness Front members -- Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- were trying "in vain" to remove "the influential states of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan" from the arena of struggle.

General Numayri disclosed that he had postponed a planned tour of Arab states in view of the forthcoming Arab summit which, he said, would provide an opportunity for consultations on restoring Arab solidarity.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PM050949 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Oct 81 p 26

[Tawfiq Hamdi as-Sayyid interview with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak in Khartoum -- date not given]

[Text] Khartoum -- [Question] President Numayri has declared his support for Prince Fahd's initiative. What is your view on this subject?

[Answer] Sudan advocates a genuine appeal to set aside inter-Arab differences so the Arabs can confront the Israeli enemy. All the sons of the Arab nation must make a concerted effort to eliminate the tangential differences and peripheral contradictions among them, so as to regain our usurped rights. This represents one of the firm basic principles of our foreign policy. It is therefore natural for Sudan to announce through its president its support for the Saudi initiative represented by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's proposals. The importance of the Saudi initiative stems from its being the first clear Arab initiative since the Camp David accord -- the accord about which Sudan has expressed many reservations. Prince Fahd's initiative has credibility and special weight because it emanates from Saudi Arabia, a state which has political and economic influence in the Arab area and throughout the world. For this reason, we in Sudan believe the Saudi initiative must be supported by all Arab states. In our commitment to our Arab nation's causes, we in Sudan will always be prepared to make every necessary effort both on the level of initiatives and bilateral contacts and within the framework of the Arab League in support of the Arab cause.

[Question] What has been the extent of the Arab response to President Numayri's call for convening an Arab summit on Lebanon?

[Answer] There is no doubt the destruction that is taking place in Lebanon has exceeded all imagination and should prompt the Arab nation to adopt a stand to find the means for the restoration of security and stability in Lebanon, the bleeding wound in the Arab body, because what is happening there constitutes a breach and a weak point which Israel is exploiting to implement its plans to preoccupy the Arab nation with tangential battles. This is why Sudan has declared its support for Lebanon's call for convening an Arab summit to discuss the Lebanese question. While emphasizing this call, we demand: hands off Lebanon. We also request that the conference be used as an opportunity for revealing thoughts and feelings to one another and for every Arab state to speak frankly and clearly. In our estimation, this is the right way to resolve the Lebanese problem -- the main obstacle to the achievement of stability in the area.

[Question] In your capacity as one of the makers of the Nairobi minisummit resolutions concerning the West Sahara, how do you view the future of the Sahara, and what are the chances of establishing peace there?

[Answer] Sudan has certainly played a prominent role at the Nairobi meetings on the Sahara. This is not strange, because Sudan has been making continuous efforts since President Numayri's assumption of the chairmanship of the OAU Wisemen's Committee on West Sahara. Thanks to Sudan's positive contribution, the Committee of Seven set up to implement the Nairobi resolution has been able to achieve tangible progress toward solving the problem. The Sudanese draft resolution constituted the way out of the crisis following protracted deliberations. We were pleased that the various parties expressed satisfaction with the resolution adopted. We expect the current OAU president to contact all the parties concerned and to communicate the text of the resolution to them. The credit for all this goes to the wise and vigilant policy of His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco, who announced the Moroccan Kingdom's readiness to hold a referendum, thus opening the way to a peaceful solution. This confirms that the Moroccan Kingdom's policy is constantly geared toward peace.

[Question] In the wake of the Libyan-Ethiopian-Yemeni alliance signed in Aden, to what extent do you think Ethiopia and South Yemen will involve themselves in Al-Qadhdhafi's ventures against Sudan?

[Answer] Sudan bases its relations with its neighbors and fraternal states on firm and deep-rooted bases and principles of mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and rejection of any outside intervention. Ethiopian-Sudanese relations are close and have culminated in visits exchanged at the highest level. These close relations are not affected by the ideological differences between the two countries. Differences of opinion do not sour the friendship as long as the relations between the two countries are based on solid foundations designed to achieve the two countries' mutual interests and their peoples' aspirations for progress and prosperity. We do not regard a move by Al-Qadhdhafi in any country as signifying that country has necessarily become an enemy of Sudan. Sudanese-Ethiopian relations are founded on the absolute confidence existing between the two countries and the two presidents.

[Question] What is Sudan's stand on the Eritrean issue, and how true are the rumors that Sudan has withdrawn its support for the Eritrean cause in return for good-neighborliness and the improvement of relations with Ethiopia?

[Answer] Sudan has continuously exerted every possible effort throughout the past years to find a settlement to the Eritrean problem that would ensure the establishment of peace in the area and eliminate the specter of foreign intervention there. In all this, Sudan was inspired by its pioneering experience of achieving national unity between the north and the south.

There is no doubt the continuation of the Eritrean problem will affect peace and stability in the entire area. For this reason, Sudan, as the state most effected by the Eritrean question and its resultant problems, particularly the refugees who have been continuously flowing into its territory, will always be prepared to do everything it can to reach a settlement that is acceptable to the disputing parties and that will ensure security and stability in the area.

I must particularly point out here the importance of ensuring that the Eritreans themselves reach a common formula to unite their ranks -- a formula that will end the bloodshed among them and that grounds for achieving a settlement.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MADANI

JN021047 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Madani, 2 Oct (SUNA) -- Chinese deputy minister for foreign relations arrived here yesterday accompanied by a delegation of the Embassy of People's China to Sudan

The Chinese diplomat will hold talks tomorrow with Regional Governor of the Central Region. 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud.

The 3-day visit which aims at promoting bilateral economic relations covers a tour of the Chinese experts camps along the Madani-Al-Qadarif Road.

TUNISIA

TU GROUP TO FORM UNITED FRONT WITH PSD

PM241339 Tunis L'ACTION in French 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "UGTT Decides To Take Part in Forthcoming Parliamentary Elections in Framework of National Front With PSD"]

[Excerpts] The Tunisian General Confederation of Labor [UGTT] Administrative Committee has decided that the trade union confederation will take part in the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the framework of a common front with the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD].

The communique published by the Administrative Committee stresses that the UGTT, aware of its historic mission and the leading role it must play in building Tunisia, especially in the present delicate situation in which the trade union confederation is continuing its efforts to eliminate the consequences of the painful events of 26 January [reference to riots and subsequent arrest of UGTT leaders in January 1978], again denies any responsibility for those events.

Taking account of the nation's higher interest and of the workers' interests, the UGTT, which has agreed to take part in the elections in the framework of a common front with the PSD according to conditions which will be examined jointly, insists on the following facts:

1 -- The UGTT is free to choose its candidates in the framework of a common front with the PSD.

2 -- This participation will be in keeping with the resolutions and motions of the GAFSA congress.

3 -- The UGTT asserts the need to ensure that all phases of the elections take place in a democratic climate.

4 -- In this connection the UGTT stresses its determination to continue its support for the democratic line and the experiment in political pluralism within the framework of the country's freedom and constitution.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN ATTACK

EA051218 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] A statement from the Defense Ministry says that at 1830 [yesterday] Abyssinian Forces attacked with artillery. The attacks caused much damage to the town of (Beled Hawo). The report did not give detailed information.

CLANDESTINE RADIO KULMIS REPORTS ARMY MUTINY

EA052038 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Our reporter in Nogal region [central Somalia] has reported that units of the Somali Armed Forces in the region have mutinied. Our reporter adds that the soldiers have taken over their barracks and refused to take orders from Siad Barre's agents [words indistinct]. One of Afweymeh's [Siad Barre] army officers in Nogal who tried to persuade the soldiers to end the rebellion was shot and wounded by them.

Our reporter said that this mutiny is part of a continuous campaign which has been going on for the past few months in the northern and southern regions of Somalia.

FRONT SENDS AL-QADHDHAFI REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS

LD021834 Tripoli JANA in English 1639 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli 2 Oct (JANA) -- The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia (D.F.L.S.) has sent a message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. It reads as follows:

"Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fateh Revolution, revolutionary greetings.

The D.F.L.S. is now waging together with the Somaliese opposition national forces, a bitter struggle to topple the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre, an agent for U.S. imperialism and western colonialism who betrayed the aspirations of the Arab and African peoples.

The D.F.L.S. is proud to pledge full support for the conference of Aden tri-partite summit and consequent treaty of friendship and cooperation among and three progressive revolutions in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriayh, socialist Ethiopia and democratic Yemen.

We fully trust that your summit was a firm response to the hostile and destructive activities of the U.S. imperialism against Arab and African peoples and an important step towards foiling the imperialist plots against the Palestinian rights and towards abolishing the imperialist presence in Berbera, the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

We denounce the U.S. attack launched by the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean on the Jamahiriyah and consider it as international terrorism and piracy.

We believe that any attack on the people of the great Al-Fateh Revolution is an attack on the whole Arab people and we are ready to fight side by side with the free Libyan people to defend the gains of their revolution.

We also pledge support for your comprehensive speech in Addis Ababa, which reaffirmed backing to the Somalese people in their struggle to topple Barre reactionary regime.

After consuming all methods of the political struggle to defend the gains of the Somalese national movement, the D.F.L.S. has decided to resort to armed struggle in order to restore Somalia its national role in the Arab and African national liberation movement.

We believe that ousting Siad Barre's regime is a step towards toppling the regimes of Camp David accords parties. Our struggle is dependent basically on the support of the Jamahiriyah and its understanding for our just cause and also based on the support and backing of the Arab and African national liberation.

March forward. Victory to you and to the cause of our Arab and African peoples for liberation and social progress.

[Signed] The General Secretariat of Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia"

UGANDA

OFFICIAL COMMENDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE, TRAINING

EA021202 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet [words indistinct] republic minister of foreign affairs and member of the presidium of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Mr [name indistinct], has visited Makerere University. He told the students and staff that the Soviet Union fully appreciates the African people's struggle for peace and freedom from colonialism and neocolonialism. He said the Soviet Union wants to see Uganda [words indistinct] in peace and tranquillity.

Commending the assistance the Soviet government has extended to Uganda since its independence, the minister of state for education, Mr Mateke, said that the cultural and scientific relationship, manifested in the Soviet-Uganda Friendship and Cultural Society, will continue to play a big role in the country's development program. He said the Uganda Government, and the Ministry of Education in particular, will continue to encourage Ugandan students training in the Soviet Union.

Welcoming the guest at the university, the vice chancellor at Makerere University, Prof [name indistinct] commended the [words indistinct] at the Uganda-Soviet Friendship and Cultural Society [words indistinct].

LIBERIA

DOE DEMANDS 'OPEN APOLOGY' FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT

AB051636 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Head of State Samuel K Doe has reacted strongly to the action by security forces at the J F Kennedy Airport to search the vice head of state while he was en route for New York recently.

The head of state said that after carefully considering this matter, he has concluded that the action was extremely unfriendly and not in the best interest of American and Liberian friendship. He said nothing short of an open apology from the U.S. Government will be acceptable to Liberia.

According to an executive mansion release, the Liberian leader further said that his government is considering whether Liberian officials should visit the United States unless such an apology is received. He said the U.S. should not take Liberia for granted, noting that we have other friendly countries which should be happy to provide our officials with all necessary courtesy. The Liberian leader noted that if security officers could do so to his vice head of state in spite of adequate identification, they could very well do so to himself if he were to visit the U.S.

While noting that the action was extremely undiplomatic, he said unless this matter is adequately handled, Liberia will certainly have serious reservation about its friendship with the U.S. The Liberian leader strongly endorsed the position of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs which indicated, among other things, that if our officials cannot be awarded courtesy, then our government will be constrained to adopt a similar policy to American officials traveling to Liberia.

SENEGAL

EVIDENCE OF PDS TRAINING IN LIBYA REPORTED

AB021120 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Since the beginning of the legal action instituted against six members of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] who are accused of activities against state security, the leaders of this party have been giving press conferences and issuing press statements and communiques aimed at making the public believe their party is a victim of machinations hatched by the government. A communique issued by the Ministry of Justice has indicated that in view of these repeated attempts to confuse the people, it is necessary to inform the public concerning the movements that motivated the legal action. Following are the facts disclosed by the minister of state in charge of justice:

On 28 August 1981, the gendarmerie brigade of the city of Dakar arrested a certain Amadou Fall, a former army officer now working for a local company. The only charge brought against him at that time was that he used a military identity card as a means of renting a vehicle for which he did not pay. A search conducted at his residence in conformity with the penal code procedure resulted in the discovery of the following documents: a passport with a picture of Amadou Fall in military uniform, two military notebooks with instructions in Arabic concerning techniques of sabotage and destabilization, a notebook containing disclosures concerning the national army's potentialities in manpower and (?equipment), the list of PDS militants undergoing training at a special camp in Libya, and notes concerning the two "Fode Kaba" operations [Senegalese codenames for the two incursions into Gambia by Senegalese Armed Forces] relating to the events in Gambia.

Within the context of this first affair, on 8 September 1981 the investigating judge instructed the judicial squad of the gendarmerie to place Amadou Fall under detention for impersonation and swindling. In his second declaration, Amadou Fall affirmed that he went to Libya in the company of other PDS members including a deputy of the National Assembly. They went to a camp where they received training in the handling of arms and the techniques of sabotage and destruction. He also affirmed that cases of arms and ammunitions have been introduced into Senegal from Tripoli via Nouakchott and are being kept at (Turmala) pending their distribution to the various regions of the country.

Following these serious disclosures, another charge was brought against Fall as well as against six other persons. They have all been charged with activities against state security. After these people were charged and placed under detention, the gendarmerie received another instruction in accordance with which it conducted a regular investigation throughout the national territory. Following these investigations, six other persons including two members of the PDS National Bureau -- who had been denounced by Amadou Fall -- were also arrested on 25 and 26 September 1981 and placed under detention for activities against state security [words indistinct].

It is important to point out that according to Fall, training in Libya was organized by the PDS. This declaration was confirmed by the PDS deputy, Doudou Camara, who admitted during his interrogation as a witness that he participated in Libya in courses relating to intelligence, military security, sabotage, the laying of mines, destabilization and so on. These courses took place on 26 and 27 May 1981. These serious disclosures compelled the attorney general to ask the National Assembly -- through the Minister of Justice -- to lift Doudou Camara's parliamentary immunity. The request was accepted by the bureau of the National Assembly in accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution and the legal action against this deputy will therefore continue.

These are the facts discovered by the investigating judge and on which the court will pronounce judgment. The independence of our judiciary is well known. In this affair as in all other matters concerning state security, the government -- which is aware of its responsibilities -- is determined to take all measures necessary to safeguard public order. This attitude aimed at ensuring respect for republican legality will be maintained toward all citizens regardless of their political affiliation while the government continues to see to the safeguarding of the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

SIERRA LEONE

EMERGENCY CONTINUES; 119 PEOPLE TO BE RELEASED

AB041103 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] In Sierra Leone, 119 people detained a month ago under the state of emergency declared by President Siaka Stevens are to be released. The statement announcing the decision warns however that the state of emergency remains in force and that the government will take swift action when the need arises.

The emergency was proclaimed when the Sierra Leone Labor Congress called for a general strike. Sixty people have already been released, including two leaders of the Congress.

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS ON DOS SANTOS VISIT TO LIBYA

AB021728 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday held talks with his Libyan counterpart, President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at (Teba), about 1000 kms from Tripoli. Official talks between the two delegations began on Monday afternoon in Tripoli under the leadership of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the Angolan side and Major Jallud, Libyan prime minister, for the Libyan side.

The discussions centered on economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of decisions taken by both countries in Luanda during the first meeting of the Angolan-Libyan joint commission, especially on the setting up of joint ventures in the fields of agriculture, oil industry as well as the training of Angolan party cadres in the various sectors of the national economy. A Libyan delegation will visit Luanda next November. On its part, an Angolan delegation will leave for Tripoli at the same time with the aim of implementing the decisions made. The official and friendly visit by the Angolan head of state to Libya will no doubt open new and fruitful avenues for the economic development of Angola on the basis of bilateral cooperation and taking into account the natural resources of the People's Republic of Angola and the immense financial resources of this friendly country, observers remarked in Tripoli.

In fact, the setting up of joint ventures in several key sectors of the national economy, a process which will be accelerated following the visit by the Angolan head of state to Libya, as well as the forthcoming meeting of the Angolan-Libyan joint commission scheduled for January 1982, will strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the two peoples and governments for their social welfare. The strengthening of ties of cooperation was at the center of speeches made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Maj Jallud at the banquet given in honor of the Angolan head of state and his entourage.

In fact, after strongly condemning the American administration for its policy of open was against progressive countries in the world and the national liberation movements as well as against peace and the security of the peoples, the Libyan prime minister stated that the Libyan revolution does not only support Angola by words, but especially by deeds.

The Libyan prime minister stressed that any external attack on the People's Republic of Angola was an attack on Libya and on progressive countries in the world. Major Jallud accused the United States of carrying out subversive acts aimed at assassinating leaders of progressive countries. He stressed also that his country will never bow to any threat. Finally, the Libyan prime minister strongly condemned the occupation of the Angolan territory by South African forces and accused the United States of being the first instigator of this new Pretoria adventure against the sovereign state of Angola. Without Reagan's support and that of his administration, South Africa cannot invade Angola, Major Jallud said, adding that no American administration or South Africa could destroy a really popular revolution.

In his own speech, the Angolan head of state denounced the allegations by some circles tht Namibia's independence was conditional to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. He described these allegations as maneuvers to divert people's attention. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that Angola is not carrying over the liberation struggle to Namibia and South Africa adding that as a member of the OAU and the United Nations, it must discharge its duties as stipulated by these international organizations and the declaration of human rights. The Angolan head of state said that the Angolan Armed Forces are organizing themselves to repulse the invading enemy, but he warned that Angola cannot face the racist South African regime alone, especially as South Africa is using an international territory to invade other sovereign states. "Africa, as a continent, must rise up against the South African regimes. The African people must fight against apartheid," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

After his visit to Libya, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos will pay a long visit to Europe. The visit will take him to several socialist countries. They are: Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC SECRETARY GENERAL ON ANTIAPARTHEID STRUGGLE

PM051059 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[APS interview with African National Congress Secretary General Alfred N'zo in Algiers: "The ANC Is Determined To 'Step Up the Armed Struggle' in South Africa" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Algiers -- African National Congress [ANC], Secretary General Alfred N'zo stated that his organization is determined to "step up the armed struggle" in South Africa.

In an interview for APS, Mr N'zo said that "Namibia's independence is bound to create a much more favorable situation for the struggle which the South African people are waging against the racist apartheid regime." The anc secretary general added: "In future we will make every effort to step up the armed struggle."

Referring to the current problems facing the South African regime, Mr N'zo said that even unity among whites is no longer what is was and that a section of young white people no longer disguise their hostility toward the authorities and show their apprehension over the way in which the South African Government is running the country.

This is reflected by the refusal of those young people to join the army and by the fact that they recently demonstrated alongside the masses against the 20th anniversary of the creation of the phoney "Republic of South Africa."

"One slogan was constantly heard: 'There is nothing to celebrate,' the demonstrators chanted."

AAPSO's Role in the Third World Peoples' Multifaceted Struggle

Asked about the role of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] in the Third World Peoples' multifacted struggle, Mr N'zo replied that that role is extremely important since it helps to bring awareness to the struggling peoples in Africa and Asia and to mobilize international public opinion with regard to decolonization problems.

"Thanks to its unwavering support and constantly growing solidarity, AAPSO contributes greatly to the liberation of people; and most outstanding example is still the victory of Vietnam and those of all democratic forces in the world," Mr N'zo added.

Moreover, the African leader said he thinks that the meeting which an AAPSO delegation has just had with the National Liberation Front (FLN) was necessary because the FLN is still one of AAPSO's preferential partners and its contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and underdevelopment is duly appreciated by all peace-and justice-loving forces in the world. "The meeting which an AAPSO delegation has just had with the FLN has made it possible to draw up a plan of action to help the liberation movements and the developing countries," Mr N'zo said.

Pretoria Is Growing More Savage

Turning to Namibia, the ANC secretary general said that the intensification of the struggle in that country and in South Africa itself has led the racist regime to adopt much more brutal methods not only against those two countries but also against the frontline countries. In this connection, he mentioned the attacks on Angola, Namibia, and Mozambique and the regular threats against Zimbabwe.

"In carrying out this task, the Pretoria racist regime enjoys massive support from international imperialism, especially from the United States with President Reagan's recent statement: 'South Africa is an ally and we will continue to help it.'

"That will not save the regime," Mr N'zo said, "and SWAPO's victory is inevitable."

Turning to the contact group, it has gone so far as to call into question UN Resolution 435 to which it subscribed.

In conclusion Mr N'zo appealed to the international community to give material, financial and military support to SWAPO whose victory is bound to have a favorable impact on stepping up the struggle in South Africa and to serve as an example for the South African people in their struggle for national independence.

OFFICIAL REACTS TO ANGOLAN ENVOY'S COMMENTS

LD015546 Johannesburg International Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] A spokesman at Defense Headquarters in Pretoria has said that as long as the Angolan Government gives sanctuary to the murderers of innocent people, Angola will have to bear the consequences. He was commenting on a report from Lusaka which quoted the Angolan ambassador to Zambia, Mr Miranda, as saying that his country had no choice but turn to friendly countries for help if South Africa continued to resist the diplomatic and military efforts to get its forces pulled out of Angola. The defense force spokesman said that SWAPO terrorists would be hunted down where ever they were, and he pointed out that South African leaders had repeatedly called for cooperation so that there could be peace and prosperity in the region. He said that these appeals were constantly being rejected by decrepit Marxist-controlled states such as Angola. He went on to say that the South African Defense Force had repeatedly declared that it was not occupying any towns in Angola and that it had no reason to occupy any towns. It was widely known that the civil war in Angola was not going well for the MPLA Government, and the MPLA's threat to seek the aid of friendly countries to help get South African forces out of southern Angola were merely attempts to find a scapegoat for the chaotic conditions in that country.

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA ON RACIAL RELATIONS

CA050936 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the two greatest challenges facing South Africa are: Firstly, to continue with the program of independence for black national states and the Confederation of States; secondly, to find solutions to relations between whites and coloreds. Addressing the National Party Youth Leaders' Conference at the Wilderness, he said that the challenges before the country were not overwhelming, although many people might feel they were. The future of South Africa should not be determined in the capitals of the world, as some might suppose, but within the National Party.